THE

Bombay Gazette.

No. 55,792—NEW SERIES. BOMBAY:—TUESDAY, NOVEMBER 5, 1912. PRICE: ONE ANNA

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL S. N. COMPANY.

MAIL SERVICE.

LIST OF DEPARTURES FROM BOMBAY FOR MARSEILLES & LONDON, WITH LIBERTY TO CALL BRINDISI AND MALTA.

	Connecting at Aden with	Tons.
REA		11000
ORA ...		10500
IA ...		10000
IA ...		10000

1913.

		11000
		11000
		10000
		12500
		10500
		12500
OLIA ...		10000
EDONIA...		10500

fitted with
RAPHY.
GER STEAMER.
NLY.

transhipment to connecting

ALLARD PIER, on day of
engers must attend at that place
for medical inspection by the Health
Port.
of Passengers cannot go on board the
mer.

TO COLOMBO, STRAITS, CHINA, AUSTRALIA, AND NEW ZEALAND.

The Company's Steamers leave Bombay fortnightly usually on WEDNESDAY, taking passengers for the Straits, China and Japan, and Return Tickets are issued on favourable terms.

For Accommodation and further information, apply to

W. C. SYMES,
Superintendent.

Bombay.

AUSTRIAN LLOYD S. N. Co.

UNDER MAIL CONTRACT WITH THE AUSTRIAN GOVERNMENT

ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on
Leopolis	3605	P. Badessich ...	16th Nov
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Dec
Semiramis	3999	G. Gilhuber	16th "
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	1st Jan
Leopolis	3905	P. Badessich	16th "

HOMEWARD PASSENGERS' SEASON 1913
ACCELERATED LINE TO TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail on.
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich	1st Feb
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gabloncz	8000	...	1st Mar
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich ...	1st April
Semiramis	3999	A. Bilaffer	16th "
Gabloncz	8000	...	1st May
Habsburg	3979	E. Seberich	16th "
Cleopatra	4039	N. Chersich ...	1st June

ORDINARY LINE via KARACHI.

Steamers.	Tons.	Captains.	To sail about
Vorwaerts	5990	...	28th Feb
F. Ferdinand	6046	...	28th Mar
Austria	7598	...	28th Apr

All the above Steamers are fitted with
WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

SPECIAL REDUCED FARES
ACCELERATED LINE.

First Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 500		
To Trieste or Venice and back ... "	750		
To London via Trieste ..... "	579	to	644*
To London via Trieste and back.. "	903	"	1038*

Second Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 350		
To Trieste or Venice and back ... "	525		
To London via Trieste ..... "	429	to	449†
To London via Trieste and back... "	654	"	723†

* Fares according to class of Railway.
† Fares according to Route on Railway.

ORDINARY LINES.

Saloon Class—

To Trieste or Venice	Rs. 450		
To Trieste or Venice and back ... "	675		
To London via Trieste ..... "	529	to	594*
To London via Trieste and back.. "	832	"	963*

* Fares according to Route and class on Railway.
RETURN TICKETS available for TWO YEARS
ELECTRIC FANS AND LIGHTS are fitted in all the cabins free of charge.

THROUGH TICKETS TO LONDON.

Single and Return Tickets are issued via Trieste, by the St. Gothards, Tauren and other Routes.
INTERCHANGEABLE RETURN TICKETS are issued to return either by Messageries Maritimes from Marseilles, or Societa Nazionale di Servizi Maritimi from Genoa or Naples to Bombay, or by North German Lloyd from Genoa to Colombo, or vice versa.

STEAMER TO JAPAN via COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE, HONGKONG, SHANGHAI, YOKOHAMA AND KOBE

Steamer	Tons	Captain	To sail about
Persia	5895	G. Bartole ...	6th Nov.

For further particulars regarding passages apply to

E. STUPARICH,
Acting Agent, Austrian Lloyd S. N. Co.
52, Carrongate St., Fort, Bombay.

REPORTS, Petition, Memorial Business, Announcement, Bill Forms, Books, Pamphlets, &c., &c., printed with neatness and promptitude at reasonable rates. Special Terms for large contracts. Apply to the Manager, The "Bombay Gazette" Electric Press.

SHIPPING.

BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY, Ld.

INTEND TO DESPATCH STEAMERS AS FOLLOWS :—

FOR KARACHI,
Weekly from Victoria Dock.

Steamers. Tons. Sailing. Date. Time. Route via
Kola ..... 1205 Thurs. 7th Nov. 9 a. m. † C. M.
Linga ... 2135 Friday 8th Nov. ‡ 6 a.m. direct.
Lhasa ...2184 Mon. 11th Nov. 11 a.m.* P.D. and C.M.
* Cutch Mandvie.
† Or later on arrival of English Mail Steamer.
‡ Porebunder, Dwarka, Cutch Mandvie.

FOR KARACHI AND BUSREH
(Weekly).

S. S. "Kola" 1205 tons, on Thursday, 7th Nov. calling at Muscat, Linga, Bushire, and Mahomerah.

FOR PERSIAN GULF PORTS.

S. S. "Baroda" 3172 tons, on Wednesday, 13th November, calling at Veraval, Mangrol, Karachi, Pasni, Gwadur, Charbar, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Dubai, Linga, Bahrein, Bushire, Koweit, Mahomerah and Busreh.

FOR EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.
(Monthly.)

S. S. "Palamcotta," 3413 tons on Thursday 28th November, calling at Seychelles, Mombasa, Zanzibar, Mozambique, Beira, Delagoa Bay and Durban.

FOR COAST PORTS AND CALCUTTA.

A Steamer on or about 9th November.

FOR RANGOON OR CALCUTTA (Direct.)

Frequent sailings, with onward connections to ports in Arracan, Burma, Straits Settlements, Mauritius, Australia and New Zealand.
Terms and rates of freight and passage may be arranged with.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & CO., Agents,
Ballard Pier, near Ballard Pier, BOMBAY.
5th November, 1912.

GRINDLAY, GROOM & CO.,

BANKERS, ARMY, & PASSENGER AGENTS
BOMBAY.
PASSAGE & SHIPPING.

PASSAGES	Booked without charge.
BERTHS	Carefully Selected.
STEAMER PLANS	Sent for Inspection.
HANDBOOK	Giving details of Fares, Sailings, &c., gratis.
BAGGAGE	Shipped and Insured.
PASSENGERS	Met on arrival.

CALCUTTA : GRINDLAY & Co.
LONDON : GRINDLAY & Co.

ELLERMAN'S CITY & HALL LINES.

(JOINT SERVICE).

Approximate sailings from Bombay and Karachi for MARSEILLES and LIVERPOOL, &c.

SPRING 1913.

Steamers.	Tons.	Leave Bombay 1913.	Leave Karachi 1913.
*City of Birmingham	7475	10 Feb.	8 Feb.
City of Sparta	5415	.....	19 "
*City of Marseilles.....	9800	3 March	1 March
Trafford Hall	5341	.....	18 "
City of Athens.....	5594	15 March	...
City of Poona (Tw. Screw)	8500	.....	5 April
City of Vienna.....	4682	9 April	.....
*City of Lahore	6875	16 April	14 "
City of Benares.....	6973	.....	23 "
*City of Birmingham	7475	7 May	5 May
*City of Sparta	5415	17 "	15 "
City of Manchester.....	5551	.....	21 "
City of York.....	7810	.....	31 "
Trafford Hall	5321	.....	12 June
City of London.....	9000	.....	19 July

* Calling at Bombay for PASSENGERS ONLY.

FARES.	1st class Single.	1st class Return.	2nd class Single.	2nd class Return.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marseilles.....	578	891	429	649
London via Manse lles....	653	1,091	499	809
Liverpool.....	605	1 57	462	704

Concessions granted to Families, Railway Employes, Hospital Nurses, Missionaries, Tea Planters, etc.

Officers of the Army are exempted from the penalty attached to overstaying their leave by reason of delay in arrival of steamers, provided it is timed to arrive within the period of their leave.

Each steamer carries a duly qualified Surgeon and experienced stewardess.

All steamers have Electric Light and Fan fitted in each cabin FREE of CHARGE.

The Fares advertised include Free Passage by B. I. Steamer between Bombay and Karachi and vice-versa.

For passages and full particulars apply to :—
Bombay—Messrs. Ed. Bates and Sons Agency.
KILLICK, NIXON & Co.,
Karachi—Messrs. Forbes, Forbes, Campbell & Co. Ltd.

DEUTSCHE OST AFRIKA LINIE.

GERMAN EAST AFRICA LINE.
BOMBAY TO EAST AND SOUTH AFRICA.

THE following Steamers will SAIL :—

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	To Sail about
a Markgraf	3580	Jantzen	19th Nov. 1912.

a Will call at Seychelles.

Taking passengers and cargo for SEYCHELLES, LAMOO, MOMBASA, ZANZIBAR, GERMAN, and PORTUGUESE COAST PORTS, DURBAN, and CAPE.

For Rates and Particulars Apply to

A. STRANDES & Co.,
Agents.
24, Meadow Street, Bombay 2rd September, 1912

BANKS.

CHARTERED BANK OF INDIA, AUSTRALIA AND CHINA.

INCORPORATED BY ROYAL CHARTER.

CAPITAL £1,200,000
RESERVE FUND £1,650,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.... £1,200,000

HEAD OFFICE,
38, Bishopsgate, London, E. C.
AGENCIES AND BRANCHES,

Amritsar	Hongkong	Penang
Bangkok	Ilollo	Pukot
Batavia	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bombay	Karachi	Saigon
Calcutta	Klang	Seremban
Canton	Kobe	Shanghai
Cebu	Kuala Lumpur	Singapore
Colombo	Madras	Sourabaya
Delhi	Malacca	Thaiping
Foochow	Manila	Tientsin
Hamburg	Medan	Yokohama
Haukow	New York	

Correspondents in all the Principal Cities of the World.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.

The purchase and sale of Government securities stocks and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

Esplanade Road, Bombay.
Office Hours 10-35 a. m. to 4 p. m.
SATURDAY 10-30 a. m. to 2 p. m.

JOHN GREIG,
Agent.

COX & CO.,

BANKERS AND AGENTS

ESTABLISHED 1758.

Registered under the Companies (Consolidated) Act 1908.

CAPITAL PAID UP..... £400,000
RESERVE..... £ 50,000

HEAD OFFICE :—16 Charing Cross, London.
BRANCHES :—Bombay, Calcutta, Karachi, Rawal Pindi, Murree and Srinagar (Kashmir).

BANKING BUSINESS of every description transacted.
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received, rates of INTEREST to be obtained on application.
SAVINGS BANK ACCOUNTS opened, terms on application.
LETTERS of CREDIT issued, and DRAFTS granted on London at the Bank's Current Rates of Exchange, and on Branches and Agencies throughout India.
TELEGRAPHIC REMITTANCES made. ADDRESSES for cabling purposes registered free of charge.
INSURANCE of every description effected.
SHIPPING, PASSAGE AND AGENCY BUSINESS of every description, including IMPORT and EXPORT OF CARGO and BAGGAGE, with STORAGE of Baggage and other goods, effected by COX'S SHIPPING AGENCY, Limited, in connection with Messrs. Cox & Co., SAILING LISTS and HANDBOOK supplied on application.

A copy of the half-yearly Balance Sheet will be forwarded on application.

HEAD OFFICE :
16, CHARING CROSS, LONDON, S. W.

THE YOKOHAMA SPECIE BANK, L.

ESTABLISHED 1880.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL ... Yen. 48,000,000
PAID-UP CAPITAL ... " 30,000,000
RESERVE FUNDS ... " 17,850,000

HEAD OFFICE :—YOKOHAMA.
BRANCHES AND AGENCIES AT :—

Antung-Hsien	Fengtien (Mukden)
Bombay	Nagasaki
Calcutta	Newchwang
Changchun	New York
Dairen (Dalny)	Osaka
Hankow	Peking
Hongkong	Ryojun (Port Arthur)
Honolulu	San Francisco
Kobe	Shanghai
Liaoyang	Tsihling
London	Tientsin
Lyons	Tokyo
	Harbin (North Manchuria)

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened on approved customers, and interest is allowed at two per cent. per annum on daily balances of Rs. 1,000 upto Rs. 100,000, provided that the amount of half-yearly interest is not less than Rs. 5.
FIXED DEPOSITS are received for one year and shorter periods on terms which may be ascertained on application.
Every description of BANKING and EXCHANGE business transacted.

N. IGARASHI,
Manager.

Post Box No. 307,
Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay.

ALLAHABAD BANK, LTD.

CAPITAL (paid up)...Rs. 20,00,000
RESERVE FUND (in GOVT. PAPER) ... " 32,00,000

HEAD OFFICE :—ALLAHABAD.

BRANCHES.—At Calcutta, Cawnpore, Delhi, Lucknow, Bareilly, Jhansi, Nagpore, Jubbulpore, Nainital and Meerut.

SUB-AGENCIES :—Amritsar, Benares, Chandousi, Hathras, Moradabad and Sitapur.

Fixed Deposit, Current and Savings Bank Accounts opened on terms which can be ascertained.

Banking Business of every description transacted.

Copy of Rules may be had on application.

H. H. WHITE,
Agent,
Bombay Branch.

101, Hornby Road.

VISITORS TO BOMBAY

Will be interested to know that we have recently added to our superb stock of Jewellery, a series of

GOLD MOHUR ORNAMENTS

specially fashioned to suit the demand of winter visitors to this land of the "Pagoda tree" of olden days.

They comprise an artistic collection of Necklaces, Watch chains, Fobs, Muff chains, Brooches, Pendants, &c., in which various denominations of uncurrent

INDIAN GOLD COINS

have been treated in an essentially unique and attractive manner. These Art productions are not only interesting curios of the golden East, but are absolute novelties which we are offering at

NO FANCY PRICES.

These souvenirs are singularly appropriate not only for tourists, but also for those resident in India, who are looking for something novel, artistic and reasonable in price to send to the old country for X'mas or the New Year.

MARCKS & CO., LTD.,

JEWELLERS, SILVERSMITHS, WATCHMAKERS & OPTICIANS,
BOMBAY AND POONA.

CONDOR'S (LATE D. FERNANDES & Co.)

WORLD RENOWNED HOUSEHOLD REMEDIES.

All the medicines in the world are not known to the public unless they have been tried ONCE at least. Undernoted are the few reliable and effective Specifics which are still an enormous Demand since 1870. Why not try then.

CONDORODYNE. A remedy far superior to all the Chlorodynes on the market, price, Re. 1 per bottle.

IODISED SARSAPARILLA. An invaluable remedy in all Impurities of the Blood, Re. 1-8.

CORN AND WART CURE.—An excellent preparation for the speedy and permanent removal of Corns, Warts, etc. Annas 8 only.

TOOTH ACHE DROPS GIVES INSTANT RELIEF.—Annas 8.

CAMPHORATED MYRRH DENTIFRICE.—An invaluable and exceedingly pleasant preparation for cleansing the teeth Strengthens the gums, imparts a pleasant and refreshing odour to the breath, prevents decay, removes all stains from the teeth, and renders them pearly white Annas 4 per pot only.

CAMPHOR COUGH AND COLD BALSAM.—An unrivalled and extremely palatable mixture for all chronic and acute affections of the Throat Chest and Lungs. Gives instant relief and effects a speedy cure. Annas 12 per bottle.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Mild.) An excellent remedy in suppressions, irregularities and disorders peculiar to the Sex Re. 1.

FEMALE PILLS.—(Strong) Same as the above but far more speedy and efficacious in action. Guaranteed safe and harmless. Rs. 3.

RINGWORM SPECIFIC.—A never failing remedy in even the most obstinate forms of all Skin diseases. Annas 8 per pot.

CONTRA-FAT.—A perfectly harmless and extraordinarily effective remedy in Obesity Involving no restriction in diet and is very pleasant to take. Well worth a trial. Rs. 3 per bottle.

GENUINE HAIR GROWER.—A non-oily and delicately perfumed hair tonic. Promotes a rapid and luxuriant growth of the hair cools and cleanses the scalp removes dandruff, and speedily restores grey hairs to their natural colour. Rs. 3 only.

SANTALINE CAPSULES.—An exceedingly popular and highly efficacious remedy for the speedy and permanent cure of even the most chronic or acute urethral discharges. Rs. 3 per bottle.

ANTICHOLERA MIXTURE.—Re. 1. Perfumed Prickly Heat Powder. Annas 8.

ORIENTAL PILE OINTMENT. Rs. 2-8.

Condor's Sore Throat Solution, Rs. 3.

Most of the above remedies should always be kept handy in every home, so as to avoid doctors bills. If your chemist does not stock these write to the sole manufacturers.

THE ONLY EUROPEAN FIRM IN INDIA who supply all articles to the public at lowest rates prevailing in the market and deliver same to your door free of carriage and cooly charges, for all your monthly orders valued over Rs. 25 only.

CONDOR & SONS (Successors to D. Fernandes & Co.), Chemists, Druggists, Provision Merchants, Tobacconists etc, 20 Meadow Street, Opp. Danney & Co., Fort, Bombay.) Write for anything you may require. Mofussil orders attended very carefully and promptly. Trial solicited.

THE CURE OF INDIA.

The greatest curse of life in India is the ever present Fever, and Ague, yet a certain cure exists in

BATLIWALA'S AGUE MIXTURE AND PILLS.

Take them at the first sign of Fever or Influenza.
Price Re. 1 each.

BATLIWALA'S TONIC PILLS

For pale people, is a valuable remedy in all cases of overwrought brain work, impotency, weakness, early stage of consumption, and indigestion, etc. Re. 1-8ans. each.

BATLIWALA'S TOOTH-POWDER

is scientifically mixed with "Mayaphal" and English antiseptic drugs. Ans 4, each.

BATLIWALA'S RING-WORM OINTMENT

Cures ring-worm, Dhobies itch Etc. in a day. Ans 4, each.

Of all dealers, or of

DR. H. L. BATLIWALA J.P.,
WORLI, LABORATORY. Dadar, BOMBAY.

ASK THE MAN WHO OWNS ONE

whether he is satisfied with his

VULCAN MOTOR CAR

and he will answer : Yes. It is the sweetest running car I have ever had the pleasure of driving and costs so little to maintain.

TRIAL RUNS ON LATEST MODELS.

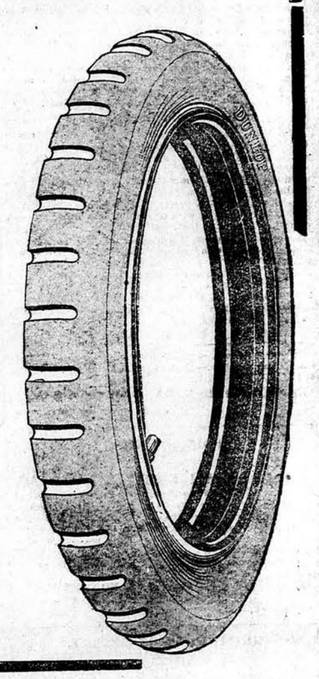
By arrangements with the SOLE AGENTS.

THE BOMBAY MOTOR CAR CO. LTD.
11, ELPHINSTONE CIRCLE,
BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO

H. E. LORD HARDINGE,
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

The Surest Test for Tyres—actual Road Mileage—has always proved the Superiority of .....

DUNLOPS



With Tyres, the duration of service depends directly upon quality.

The manufacturers of Dunlop Motor Tyres never sacrifice quality for the sake of reducing price : their fixed practice is to manufacture the best tyres possible, tyres which will yield the maximum of milesge.

DUNLOP
Rubber Co., Ld.,

BOMBAY, 3 Wallace Street.
MADRAS, 188c Mount Road.
CALCUTTA, 3 Mangoe Lane.

THE ITALIAN STORES.

C. COLONNELLO SON & Co.,

105, MEDOWS STREET, FORT, BOMBAY.

GRUYERE, GORGONZOLA and PARMESAN CHEESE, the best obtainable.
PURE ITALIAN OLIVE OIL, unsurpassable for purity.
ITALIAN WHITE WINE VINEGAR, the produce of the grape only.
MACCARONI, VERMICELLI and SOUP PASTES, always in stock, consignments received by every Italian Steamer Monthly.
HOR'S D'OUVRE in glass jars and in tins of different varieties from the best Home Firms.
WINES and LIQUEURS, from the best Houses in France and Italy.
SINGAPORE CANE CHAIRS, SETTEES, EASY CHAIRS, and TABLES of various patterns and designs always in stock.
FRESH ITALIAN LIMES, now in Stock.
Our famous GRIGNOLINO CLARET (pure grape Wine) in great demand.

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THE FIRM FOR

WEDDING CAKES.
WEDDING CAKE ORNAMENTS.
WEDDING CAKE STANDS.
WEDDING CAKE BOUQUETS.
WEDDING CAKE WREATHS.
WEDDING CAKE BOXES.
WEDDING FLAGS.
WEDDING FAVORS.
WEDDING CRACKERS.
WEDDING RECEPTIONS.
WEDDING CONFETTI, Etc., Etc., Etc.

ILLUSTRATED PRICE LIST FREE ON APPLICATION.

25-27-29, Church Gate Street, **BOMBAY.**

Telegrams :—"MONGIBROS," Telephone No. 325.

GRIMAULT & Co.'s ENERGICAL SYRUP

THE BEST NERVINE TONIC FOR BRAIN AND BODY.

IT is prescribed in cases of Nervous Exhaustion, Neurasthenia, Anæmia, Cholorosis to shorten convalescence, loss of manhood, etc.

SOLE AGENTS :

V. C. DASTUR & CO.,
PRINCESS STREET, BOMBAY.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE TO ADVERTISERS.

The insertion of Advertisements in the "Bombay Gazette" is not guaranteed unless they are delivered at the office by 6 p.m. on the day preceding that on which they are to appear.

THE TATA HYDRO-ELECTRIC POWER SUPPLY COMPANY, LIMITED.

NOTICE.

THE THIRD ORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the Shareholders of the Company will be held on THURSDAY the 14th day of November, 1912, at 4 P.M. (S.T.) at the Registered Office of the Company, Nos. 2 and 2A, Navsari Buildings, Hornby Road, Fort, Bombay to transact the business already notified to Shareholders by a separate Notice sent through post.

The TRANSFER-BOOKS of the Company will be CLOSED from 15th to 28th November, 1912, both days inclusive.

An Extraordinary General Meeting will also be held on the 14th Novemuer, 1912. Full Notices have been posted to Shareholders indicating the business to be transacted at the Meeting.

By Order of the Board of Directors,
TATA SONS & Co.,
Agents.

NOTICE is hereby given that DOMINIC PASCOEL LOUIS, PETER LOUIS, and PHILIP LOUIS of Bombay Portuguese Inhabitants have contracted for the absolute sale to our clients of the undermentioned piece or parcel of vacant land or ground.

All persons having any claim or interest on, in or to the said land or any part thereof by way of sale, gift, inheritance, mortgage, charge, lease, lien, trust, or otherwise howsoever are required to make the same known in writing to the undersigned at their Office at No. 57, Esplanade Road, Fort, Bombay within 14 days from the date hereof, otherwise the sale will be completed without reference to any such claim or interest and the same (if any) will be treated as waived.

DESCRIPTION OF PROPERTY.

All that piece or parcel of Batty land or ground (which formerly consated of five different pieces or parcels of land or ground) of the Koras Tenure situate lying and being at Tank Mengutmandly containing by admeasurement about 30461 Square Yards or thereabouts and bounded on the North by a public passage on the South partly by a foot-path and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet on the East partly by land belonging to the Globe Mills and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet and on the West partly by a footpath and partly by land belonging to Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim Baronet and registered by the Collector of Land Revenue under Old Nos. 179, 283, 304, 353, 342, 276, 304, 299, 95 etc., New No. 12119, 12295, 12428, 12339, 12315, 12383, 12036, 12291 and 12377, 12099, 12342, 11871, 12272, 12389 and 12324, New Survey 1-2 1 3 1 1
Nos. , , , , and in the possession of the Vendors.—Dated this 2nd day of November, 1912.

EDGELOW, GULABCHAND, WADIA & Co.,
Attorneys to the Purchasers.

POLICE ORDER.

AS the DIVALI FESTIVAL is now APPROACHING the Public are hereby cautioned against letting off or throwing FIRE WORKS on or near any Public Street, road or thoroughfare and are informed that any one committing a BREACH of the law in this respect will be taken into custody by the Police and dealt with according to law.

The Police have been directed to enforce this order strictly.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Bombay, 1st November, 1912.

MUNICIPALITY OF BOMBAY.

NOTICE.

SEALED TENDERS will be received by the Municipal Commissioner for the City of Bombay, up to 1 P.M. (Bombay Time), on FRIDAY, the 3rd day of January, 1913, for the SUPPLY of Cast Iron, Pipes, Special Castings, Sluice Valve and Fire Hydrants.

2. Form of Contract, Specification, etc., may be obtained free of charge from the Undersigned, who will on application give any further information that may be required.

3. Tenders must be accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 850 to be paid to the Chief Accountant in cash, or public securities, and to be forfeited in case of withdrawal of Tender, or of refusal to sign the Contract.

4. A farther payment to make the total deposit equivalent to 10 per cent, on the Contract amount will have to be made by the Contractor, whose Tender may be accepted.

5. The Municipal Commissioner does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

By Order of the Municipal Commissioner,
A. G. CHRISTIANSEN, M.S.E.A.M.I.M.E.,
Storekeeper, Municipality.

Storekeeper's Office,
Chinchpokli, 4th November, 1912.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS.

THE ASSOCIATED EXCHANGE BANKS will be CLOSED, on FRIDAY and SATURDAY the 8th and 9th instant, being Public Holidays under the Negotiable Instruments Act, 1881.

NOTICE.

THIS is to NOTIFY that all the SUGAR BUSINESS carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI will henceforth be carried on by the name of RATANJI KHIMJI & CO., from 10th Nov. 1912.

T. VALABDAS TULSIDASS.
RATANJI VIRPAL.
JEPAL PANACHAND.

NOTICE.

FOR SALE 10 MULES made by Messrs. ASA LEES & CO., of 678 spindles each in excellent working condition can be seen any day during working hours between 8-30 A.M. and 5-30 P.M. at the STANDARD MILLS Lower Mahim. Delivery will be given immediately if required.

MADAM SEMLOH,

9, WATSON'S ANNEXE, APOLLO BUNDER.
has just received her New Stock of
HATS, FLOWERS, RIBBONS, &c.,
LATEST STYLES.
LADIES' OLD HATS RENOVATED and CLEANED.

NOTICE.

PHIPSON & CO., BOMBAY.

[DELHI AGENTS: KING, KING & CO.

MESSRS. PHIPSON & Co. beg to announce they have APPOINTED as their DELHI AGENTS MESSRS. KING, KING & Co., who will hold a stock of their Wines, etc., from the 10th October, 1912.

Address:
Messrs. KING, KING & Co.,
(Agents for Messrs. Phipson & Co.),
1, Kashmir Gate, Delhi.

PUBLIC NOTIFICATIONS.

NOTICE.

THE PUBLIC desirous of seeing the DIWALI ILLUMINATIONS are informed that the following is the route prescribed for carriages:—

SOUTH TO NORTH.

Starting from Town Hall, Bazaar Gate Street, across Hornby Road, Cruickshank Road, Kalbadevi Road, Paidhuni, Parel Road to a convenient distance beyond J. J. Hospital, to prevent congestion of traffic.

NORTH TO SOUTH.

Starting from beyond J. J. Hospital, Parel Road Paidhuni, Kalbadevi Road as far as corner of Sheik Memon Street down Sheik Memon Street to Carnac Road, Hornby Road, Bazaar Gate Street to Town Hall.

Carriages coming from South to North will be turned up Kalbadevi and not up Sheik Memon Street.

In the event of a congestion in Shaik Memon Street (Marwadi Bazaar) carriages going towards the Fort will be diverted into Balaji Shamshet Street through Abdul Rehman Street and so on to Hornby Road.

Carriages will not be allowed to turn round on the routes laid down in order to go in the reverse direction except at the following points viz.,

Money School, Paidhuni, Crawford Market and Victoria Station.

Carriages can, however, leave the routes altogether by turning into any of the side streets on the left hand side of the routes laid down.

S. M. EDWARDES,
Commissioner of Police.

Police Commissioner's Office:
Bombay, 2nd November, 1912.

WANTED.

THE BAI AVABAI FRAMJEE PETIT PARSEE GIRLS' ORPHANAGE.

WANTED a qualified and experienced LADY PRINCIPAL. Salary according to qualifications. Apply with testimonials and terms.

J. B. PETIT,
Honorary Secretary,
7-11, Elphinstone Circle, Fort.

WANTED.—1st CLASS JOBBING COMPOSITORS, those accustomed to Catalogue and high class Jobbing work only need Apply to Box No. 467, care of this Paper.

WANTED.—2 FIRST CLASS MACHINE MEN, those used to half tone and better Class Jobbing Work only need Apply to Box No. 468, care of this Paper.

PRINTER'S TRAVELLER FOR BOMBAY.

FIRST CLASS TRAVELLER with connection preferred, good opening and prospects for the right man. Only those at present on the ground will be entertained. State Salary expected.

Apply by letter stating Terms and particulars MANAGER "Gazette" Office.

TO BE LET.

TO BE LET.—FLATS, at Colaba Reclamation for Europeans only, Bed-rooms with Bath, Shower and W. C. Electric Light and Fan, Facing the Sea. Rent moderate. Apply to Box No. 465 care of this Paper.

TO BE LET.—From 1st November, best part of Bombay, FURNISHED BED-ROOM with Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, open on all sides. Terms moderate. Apply Box No. 464, care of this Paper.

TO BE LET AT ONCE, at Colaba, FLATS and ROOMS with up-to-date requirements for European Families only. Apply Box No. 463, care of this Paper.

TO LET.—Best part of Bombay, large well furnished Bed-room with private Bath, Shower and W. C., Electric Light and Fan, to the European married couple. Good view of sea and gardens. Terms moderate. Address Box 462, care of "Bombay Gazette."

WELL FURNISHED Bed-room with private Bath-room and W. C. Use of other appartments, large verandah overlooking sea and gardens, Electric Light and Fan. European married couple only entertained. Apply Box 461, care of "Bombay Gazette."

TO LET ON THE COOPERAGE.

THE Cooperage nearly opposite the Bandstand TO LET, to English married couple as paying guests. Nicely Furnished Bed-room with verandah, with over-head Fan and Electric Light. Private Bath Room, Shower and W. C. Use of Dining-room, etc. Overlooking Sea and Improvement Trust Gardens. Telephone installation. Good English Table on the English principle. Terms moderate. Apply Box 460, care of "Bombay Gazette".

FOR SALE.

PRINTING AND OTHER MACHINERY FOR SALE.

Must be cleared to make room for new plant coming from England.

PRINTING MACHINES.

1 Quad Crown by Harrild and Sons, Improved "Main" News Machine, with 2 moulds.
1 Quad Demy by Harrild & Sons, "Main" News Machine.
1 Quad Royal by Furnival, Flyer incomplete.
1 Quad Demy Whafedale by W. Dawson & Sons.
1 Demy Folio with 2 moulds.
1 F'cap Folio, Treadle, double plateu, "Bremner" with 2 moulds.

HAND PRESSES.

1 Double Demy Columbian Press by Harrild and Sons.
3 Super Royal by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Super Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
1 Royal Albion Press by Harrild and Sons.
2 Demy by Hopkinson and Cope.
2 Foolscap Albion Presses by Harrild and Sons.
1 Foolscap Folio by Hopkinson and Cope.

IRON STANDING PRESS.

1 Imperial 2½ inches screw.

CUTTING MACHINE.

1 Diagonal, 20 inches, with 1 extra knife hand power.

PAGING MACHINES.

1 Treadle, 6 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.
1 Treadle, 5 figures by Harrild and Sons with 2 extra wheels.

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1 Wooden frame size 40 inches.
1 Iron frame size 36 inches.

MISCELLANEOUS.

1 Perforating Machine, 30 inches.
1 Backing Machine.
1 Rolling Machine.
2 Type Casting Machines.
1 Copper Plate Press incomplete.
1 Litho Press incomplete.

Apply, MANAGER.
"Bombay Gazette" Office,
Green Street, Fort.

AMUSEMENTS.

EXCELSIOR CINEMATOGRAPH.

TO-NIGHT
THE "DIWALI" WEEK
THE RE-ENGAGEMENT OF
THE NAPOLITAN TROUBADOURS
who will continue to perform ENTR'ACTE in the First Show
at 6-30 to 8 P. M.
AND
LAST SHOW at 10 to 12 P. M.

The Programme also includes "Ambrosio's" startling animal picture
THE SHIP OF LIONS
A score of full grown lions on the deck of a burning ship.

There is no fake about this picture, the Lions are released in full view of the audience.

THE WEEKLY GAZETTE.
WAITING: SLICK.
MATRIMONIAL AGENCY.

3 SHOWS NIGHTLY.
6-30 to 8: 8-30 to 9-30: 10 to 12 P. M.

MAIDANIA.

—:o:—

TO-NIGHT.
TO-NIGHT.

FANCY DRESS DANCE

TICKETS, LADIES AND GENTLEMEN
Rupee One.
Handsome Prizes for
Gentlemen's Grotesque Costumes
(another Guy)
Ladies BLACK and WHITE.

INSURANCES.

STANDARD LIFE OFFICE.
ESTABLISHED 1825.

CLAIMS PAID	£ 29,500,000
ACCUMULATED FUNDS...	13,000,000
ANNUAL REVENUE	1,550,000
BONUS DECLARED.....	8,170,000

A Reversionary Bonus at the rate of 1¼ per cent. (or Rs. 15 per Rs. 1,000 assured) per annum, has been declared for the five years ended 15th November, 1910.

NEW SCHEMES.

DOUBLE ENDOWMENTS at English Rates, CHILDREN'S ENDOWMENTS and EDUCATIONAL ANNUITIES with return of all premiums in the event of child's death.

For full information apply to
H. M. COOK,
Ag. Secretary,
Bombay Branch.
BINNY & Co., Ltd.,
Chief Agents, Madras.

THE ORIENTAL LIFE ASSURANCE COMPANY, LIMITED.
ESTABLISHED 1874.
FUNDS OVER RS. 4,00,00,000
INVESTED IN GOVERNMENT SECURITIES.
LOW PREMIUMS.
GENEROUS CONDITIONS.
PROMPT PAYMENT OF CLAIMS.
ECONOMICAL MANAGEMENT.
For Prospectus, containing all particulars, apply
R. PATERSON BROWN,
MANAGER.
Oriental Building, Bombay.

ACCIDENT INSURANCE.

HAVE YOU A POLICY OF THIS DESCRIPTION?
IF NOT IT WOULD BE ADVISABLE TO WRITE TO
W. & A. GRAHAM & CO.
the Branch Managers of the
NORWICH and LONDON
ACCIDENT INSURANCE ASSOCIATION.
PLEASE REFER TO ADVERT. IN THE INSURANCE COLUMN.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Only Advertisement for Clerks, Servants, &c., Goods for Sale or Wanted are accepted in this Column.
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REPLIES will be sent "BEARING" unless amount to cover Postage is previously paid.

"CLARESQUE" PLATE POWDER—will make your Silver and Plated Table Ware, look their brightest. Annas 12 per tin. Rs. 8 per doz. Instructions for using on every box. We use it ourselves and have had every opportunity of watching its lasting effect for the good of Silver and Plate. MARCKS & Co., Ld., Jewellers, Bombay and Poona.

OLD ISSUES of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE," when available, are supplied at the following special Prices:—If of a date over one and within 3 months, 8 annas a copy; over three months old and within 12 months, one rupee per copy; over 12 months old, and additional rupee for each year; and whenever a search is necessary, an additional fee of Rs. 2 must be paid in advance.

BURMA AFTER THE CONQUEST.—By Grattan Geary, Rs. 5. Apply "Bombay Gazette" Office.

"THE EMPIRE."—The file of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" is available to enquirers at the office of "THE EMPIRE," LIMITED, No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the file of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of the "Bombay Gazette," Limited, 2 Green Street, Fort, behind the Bank of Bombay.

ELECTRICAL PRINTING.—The "Bombay Gazette" Office is located at No. 2 GREEN STREET, behind the Bank of Bombay, where a complete Electric Installation supplies the Motive Power for the working of the Machinery, thus economising labour and facilitating work. The Management is, therefore, able to offer Constituents expedition and economy in rates. Quotation given for all sorts of Printing Work Binding, Stationery, etc.

EXCHANGE TABLES.—NEW EDITION revised and enlarged. Sterling into Rupees and Rupees into Sterling. Advancing by 32nds from 1s. 3¾d. to 1s. 4¾d. Also includes Tables of Par Conversion—Commission—Interest—Decimal—Values, —Due Dates. Price Rs. 3. Apply "Bombay Gazette" office.

TURKEY.—"Through Asiatic Turkey," Bombay to the Bosphorous. Two Volumes. By Grattan Geary, Rs. 10. Apply Box No. 4, 9, care of "Bombay Gazette" Office.

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The Most Astounding Film Shown in Bombay.
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BOMBAY.
SUPPLIERS OF MOTOR CARS BY APPOINTMENT TO
H. E. LORD HARDINGE.
Viceroy and Governor-General of India.

BANKS.

NATIONAL BANK OF INDIA, LD.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£2,000,000
PAID UP CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
RESERVE FUND.....£ 950,000

HEAD OFFICE:
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BRANCHES:

Calcutta,	Cochin,	Zanzibar,
Bombay,	Chittagong,	Mombasa,
Madras,	Rangoon,	Nairobi,
Karachi,	Mandalay,	Nakuru,
Lahore,	Colombo,	Kisumu,
Amritsar,	Kandy,	Jinja,
Delhi,	Newara-Eliya,	Kampala.
Cawnpore,	Aden (Camp.)	Entebbe.
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FIXED DEPOSITS.—The Bank receives DEPOSITS FIXED for one year and shorter periods, at Rates of Interest to be ascertained on application.

CURRENT DEPOSITS ACCOUNTS are opened for approved Customers, and interest is allowed at 2 per cent. per annum on daily balances from Rs. 1,000 up to Rs. 1,00,000, but no interest is allowed when the sum accrued does not amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

BILLS OF EXCHANGE, payable in the principal Cities of Europe, India, China, Africa, and Australia purchased or collected.

DRAFTS are granted on the Head Office and Branches of the Bank and on the principal Cities of Europe, Africa, America, and Australia. Remittances may be made by telegram.

The Bank undertakes the purchase and sale of Government Securities, Stocks, and Shares and receive same for safe custody, realising Interest and Dividend, when due.

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Post Box No. 141. RALPH KIDD,
BOMBAY. Acting Manager.

RUSSO ASIATIC BANK.

Capital (Full Paid)	Rbls.	35,000,000 = say £3,690,000
Capital (subscribed by the Imperial Chinese Government) Kouping Taels	„	3,500,000 = say £ 455,000
Reserve Fund	„	19,500,000 = say £2,055,000
		£6,200,000

HEAD OFFICE:—ST. PETERSBURG.
LONDON OFFICE:—54, Old Broad Street, London, E.C.
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And numerous other Branches throughout Russia and Siberia.

Current Accounts opened and interest allowed thereon at 2½ per cent per annum on balances up to Rs. 1 lac, above that by special arrangement. Fixed Deposits received on terms to be ascertained on application. Bills of Exchange purchased, Loans granted on approved security and all description of Banking business transacted.

H. S. BENNER,
Acting Manager.

HONGKONG AND SHANGHAI BANKING CORPORATION.

Paid up Capital.....$ 15,000,000
Reserve Liability of Proprietors.....$ 15,000,000
Silver Reserve Fund.....$ 17,000,000
Gold Reserve Fund.....£ 1,500,000

COURT OF DIRECTORS AND HEAD OFFICE IN HONGKONG.
BRANCHES AND AGENCES.

Amoy	Ipoh	Rangoon
Bangkok	Johore	Saigon
Batavia	Kobe	San Francisco
Bombay	Kuala Lumpur	Shanghai
Calcutta	London	Shanghai Hongkow
Canton	Lyons	Singapore
Colombo	Malacca	Sourabaya
Foochow	Manila	Taipeh
Hamburg	Nagasaki	Tientsin
Hankow	New York	Tsingtau
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Hongkong	Penang	Yloilo

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Interest allowed at 2 per cent, per annum on Daily Balance of Rs. 1,000 to Rs. 100,000 provided the sum accrued amount to Rs. 5 half-yearly.

FIXED DEPOSITS.
Are received for varying periods up to 12 months or term which may be ascertained on application.
Drafts granted on London and the chief Commercial places in Europe, India, Australia, America, China and Japan.
Credits granted, Bills purchased, and every description of Banking and Exchange business transacted.

C. H. WILSON,
Agent.
Carlton House, Outram Road, Bombay.

BANKS.

THE EASTERN BANK, LIMITED

HEAD OFFICE.
4, Crosby Square, London, E. C.
BRANCHES AT:—
Bombay, Calcutta and Bagdad.

SUBSCRIBED CAPITAL.....£1,000,000
PAID UP .....£ 400,000
RESERVE LIABILITY OF SHAREHOLDERS.....£ 600,000

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EMILE FRANCQUI Esq. (Director of the Banque d'Outremer.)
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A. J. RAYMOND, Esq.
Sir DINSHAW M. PETIT, Bart.
MATHURADAS GOCULDAS, Esq.

BOMBAY OFFICE:
Corner of Hornby Road and Church Gate Street
CURRENT ACCOUNTS opened and FIXED DEPOSITS received on terms to be ascertained on application.
BILLS OF EXCHANGE purchased, loans and credits granted on approved security and every description of Banking and Exchange business undertaken.
The purchase and sale of Government securities, stocks, and shares undertaken, and dividends thereon collected for constituents.

W. M. ANDERSON,
Manager.

THE BANK OF INDIA, LD.

ESTABLISHED 7TH SEPTEMBER, 1906,
Incorporated under the Indian Companies Act VI. of 1882.
HEAD OFFICE:
ORIENTAL BUILDINGS,
BOMBAY.

CAPITAL SUBSCRIBED....Rs. 1,00,00,000
CAPITAL CALLED UP.... „ 50,00,000
RESERVE FUND..... „ 3,00,000

CURRENT DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS.
INTEREST is allowed on daily balances from Rs. 300 to Rs. 1,00,000 at the rate of 2½ per cent. p. a. from December 1st to May 31st, and at 2 per cent p. a., for the remaining six months. On sums exceeding Rs. 1,00,000 interest is allowed by special arrangement. No interest will be allowed which does not amount to Rs. 3 per half year.

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Deposits are received fixed for one year or for shorter periods at rates of interest which can be ascertained on application.

LOANS, OVERDRAFTS, & CASH CREDITS.
The Bank grants accommodation on terms to be arranged against approved security.
The Bank undertakes on behalf of its Constituents the safe custody of Shares and Securities and the collection of dividends and interest thereon; it also undertakes the sale and purchase of Government Paper and all descriptions of Stocks at moderate charges particulars of which may be had on application.

H. P. STRINGFELLOW,
Manager.

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SALES BY AUCTION.

CRAWFORD & COMPANY,
No. 16, APOLLO STREET.

SALE of the Insolvent's right, title and interest in respect of Sandhurst Road plot of land.

Under instructions from R. D. Sethna Esq., the Official Assignee and Assignee of the Estate of Gordhandas Goculdas Tejpal, an Insolvent, Messrs. CRAWFORD and Co., will sell by Public Auction THIS DAY, TUESDAY, the 5th November, at 4-30 p.m. (S.T.), on the premises at Sandhurst Road (West) the Insolvent's right, title and interest in the contract dated 21st February 1905, made between the Bombay Improvement Trust and the Insolvent, for Plot No. 72 on Sandhurst Road (West) Estate. The total area of which is 416 square yards and is bounded as follows:—That is to say on the north by the property of Shrimat Vinayak D. Bimalker Angre, on the east by the Plot No. 73 of the Board, on the south by Sandhurst Road, and on the west by the 6th Khetwady Lane.

For further particulars and conditions of sale apply to the Undersigned.

BONA-FIDE SALE.
AUCTION SALE of 15 cases choice fancy Japanese goods presentation
Messrs. CRAWFORD to sell by Public WEDNESDAY, the (S. T.) at their Fort by order consignment just received Maru," consisting coros, teapots such as vases jardineers ent patterns Maudern &c., also toys and Japan Abo Auction Bombay,

SALE
Messrs. SO WEDNESDA sell by Public p.m. (S.T.), on ac of high class Fren built suitable for consisting of:—
3 rickshaws, well wood mudguards, leather proof cloth hood and
1 rickshaw
extra superior, light and rest and axle rubber-tyred
The rickshaws are on view
Private offers will be considered

SALE OF JAPANESE GOODS
Messrs. SORABJEE COWASJEE & Co. WEDNESDAY, the 13th day of November sell by Public Auction at their Sales Room Medows Street, Fort, at 2-30 p.m. (S.T.) the following:—
On account and risk of Mr. J. Hirose trading opposite P. and O. Docks, the goods bought on the 24th day of April, 1912, and subsequent days consisting of:—
Porcelain vases, flower holders, plates trays fine porcelain tea sets, coffee sets, cups and saucers, metal photoframes, inkstands ash, trays lacquered trays, screen and cabinets, cloisonne buckle brooches, vases and similer other useful and decoration articles.
The goods will be on view three days previous to sale.

SORABJEE COWASJEE, & Co.,
Auctioneers.
Bombay, 5th November, 1912.

BENNETT & COMPANY,
No. 22, APOLLO STREET.

AUCTION SALE OF VERY VALUABLE BUILDING PLOTS, at Chowpati, facing the Sea.

On WEDNESDAY, the 13th November 1912 at 4-30 p.m. Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, on the premises, of the Hashmat Mahal Bungalow, in 12 lots, the very valuable immovable properties situate on the Queen's Road, Hughes Road and Sandhurst Road, Chowpati, formerly the property of the late Mr. Mahomedaly Rogay, but now the property of Aishabibi, his widow, and Rubiabibi alias Mumtaz Jahan Begum, his daughter.

Lot No. 1.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure partly leasehold and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, admeasuring 1,333 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 2.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land with the building thereon, formerly occupied by the Orient Club and now by the Khoja Punjiboy Club, fronting on Queen's Road admeasuring 2,164 1-3 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 3.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure, and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road containing 1,444½ square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 4.—Vacant land partly of pension and tax tenure and partly newly assessed land fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,387 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 5.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,553 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 6.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, fronting on the Queen's Road, containing 1,596 3-4 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 7.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the buildings standing thereon, fronting on Queen's Road, containing 1,644,21 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 8.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the out-houses standing thereon containing 1,825 1-2 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 9.—Vacant land of pension and tax tenure, containing 1868 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

Lot No. 10.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with the building thereon, containing 2,460 1-2 sq. yds., or thereabouts.

Lot No. 11.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure, with trees standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 4,509 square yards or thereabouts.

Lot No. 12.—Piece of land of pension and tax tenure with trees, standing thereon, fronting on Hughes Road, containing 11,539 3-4 sq. yds. or thereabouts.

The land comprised in the above twelve lots is registered in the Books of the Collector of Land Revenue and assessed by the Municipality under various numbers and it is impossible to allocate any particular number or numbers to any particular lot or lots.

A plan of the above lots can be inspected at the office of Messrs. Craigie, Blunt and Caroe, the Solicitors for the Vendors, at Standard Buildings, Hornby Road, Bombay or at the office of Messrs. BENNETT and Co., the Auctioneers, at No. 22, Apollo Street, Fort, Bombay.

The above plots with other properties belonging to the late Mahomedali bin Mahomed Ameen Rogay are at present mortgaged but reconveyances thereof will be obtained from the mortgagees prior to completion of sales.

BENNETT & Co.
Bombay, 5th November, 1912.

NOTICE.

THE FILE of the "BOMBAY GAZETTE" may be seen at the Office of the GENERAL MANAGER of "The Empire Ld.," at No. 25 and 26, Waterloo Street and the File of "THE EMPIRE" may be seen at the Office of "The Bombay Gazette, Ld."

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B. O. C.

—B. O. C. KEROSINES—

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CALCUTTA—BOMBAY—MADRAS—KARACHI.

Messrs. BULLOCH BROTHERS & Co., Ld., CHITTAGONG.

DAILY MARKET REPORT.

BOMBAY MARKETS.

MONDAY EVENING.] [4TH Nov. 1912

IMPORTS OF TREASURE.

Packages.	Value.	From	Importers.
1 Parcel Sova and other gold coins ...	Rs. 9,570 15,265	Trieste...	Eastern Bank

EXPORTS OF BAR SILVER FROM BOMBAY BY RAIL on 1st Nov. 1912.

By	Bars	Ounces.
G. I. P. Railway.....	10	11,664
B. B. and C. I. Railway...	28	33,480

FINANCIAL.

MONEY:—

The cash balance of the Bank of Bombay is 50 lakhs down.

EXCHANGE:—

The market opened steady and unchanged at 1s. 4 1-32d. T. T., 1s. 4 1-16d. on Demand and 1s. 4 11-32 for 3 months' sight bills. There has been a moderate enquiry for Bank remittance. There are still very few Private bills offering. For Eastern rates are steady.

We quote:—

T. T. on London	...1s. 4 1-32d
Demand Draft	...1s. 4 1-16d
Credits 3 months' sight	...1s. 4 11-32d.
Do. do forward	...1s. 4 3-8d. 23rd Nov.
Do. do Francs	...171 1-2 to 3-4
Do. do Marks	...139 3-4 to 140
Hongkong 60 days' sight	...152 1-4
Shanghai ,,	...210 1-4
Japan ,,	...150

GOVERNMENT PAPER:—

The market opened quiet but steady at 95 1-2 for Cash and 95 7-16 for the Settlement, and during the day rates have declined 1-8 and 1-16 respectively, closing as under. A small business has been done.

We quote:—

Cash	Rs. 95 6 0	
Settlement	,, 95 6 0	buyers

BULLION:—

Bar Silver in London on Saturday closed 1-8 higher for ready at 29 and 1-16 higher for two months' delivery at 29 1-8. The New York market was closed. Locally the market opened steadier at 73 3-16 ex duty for ready and 73 3-8 for the Settlement. A fair business has been done and rates close as under. Bar Gold is steady.

We quote:—

English Bar Gold ...	...	Rs. 23 14	6
Australian ,,	...	,, 23 14	6
Sovereigns ,,	...	... 15 0	0
Silver (ex duty)			
Ready ...	...	,, 73 6	0
1st Settlement ...	...	,, 73 9	0
Silver (com duty)			
Ready ...	...	,, 82 12	0
1st Settlement ...	...	,, 82 15	0

COTTON.

MARKET REPORT:—

The American markets were closed on Saturday and in Liverpool there was little change during the day. News of frost in Texas and Oklahoma has been received, and it remains to be seen how the American markets will take this on reopening to-day. In the local market the frost news caused a sharp rise, and good Broach opened this morning at Rs. 305, other quotations being higher in proportion. There was little business done during early part of the day as buyers were not prepared to pay the advance asked, and prices declined Rs. 2 to Rs. 3. At Colaba the market firmed up and a moderate business was done at advancing rates, the market closing firm after the Liverpool opener. Closing prices are nominally as under.

QUOTATIONS:—

NEW CROP.

Fine M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 317	March
Good M. G. Broach ...	Rs. 308	,,
Fine M.G. Wardha-Hinganghat,,	308	Jan.
Fine M. G. Nagpur ... ,,	306	,,
Fine M.G. Dhamangaon Pulgaon,,	301	,,
F. M. G. Khamgaon-Akola... ,,	298	,,
Fine M. G. Khandeish ... ,,	286	,,
F. G. M. G. Khandeish ... ,,	277	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ,,	269-70	,,
Fine M. G. Bengal ... ,,	270	Dec.
,, ... ,,	275	Nov.
F. G. H. G. Bengals ... ,,	257-8	Jan.

LIVERPOOL OPENER.—

Opening Tone ...	...	Strong.
Estimated Sales ...	...	7,000 bales
Total Imports ...	...	33,000 ,,

FUTURE DELIVERY PRICES:—

Nov.-Dec.	Dec.-Jan.	Jan.-Feb.
6·47	6·45	6·46
+14	+13	
Feb.-Mar.	**Mar.-Apr**	**Apr.-May.**
6·46	6·47	6·47
	+13	
May-June.	**June-July.**	**July-August.**
6·48	6·49	6·46
+13	+14	+13

SEEDS AND WHEAT.

It is generally reported that the arbitration dispute has been settled, and that business has been resumed.

LINSEED:—

The market is quiet but steady.

We quote:—

Ready ...	Rs. 9	6 0	R.T.
December ...	,, 10	2 6	R.T.
Api-May 1913 ...	,, 10	3 0	R.T.

RAPESEED:—Steady.

We quote:—

Brown Delhi Api-May 1913...	Rs. 8	6 6	R.T.
Brown Cawnpore ready ...	,, 7	12 0	R.T
Yellow ,, ...	,, 8	13 0	,,

GINGELLYSEED:—

Tone—Steady.

Bold White 85 p.c.	... Rs.	55 0	0
Black Kutni ...	... ,,	46 8	0
Ready White Khandeish	Rs.	58 0	0

POPPYSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	12 10	6 B. T.

CASTORSEED:—

Tone—Quiet. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	38 8	0

COTTONSEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	26 0	0
Forward ...	... ,,	25 0	0 D. J.

GROUNDNUTS:—

Tone—Steady.

We quote:—

Jan.-Feb. Bold	... Rs.	45 8 0
Jan.-Feb. Small	... Rs.	44 0 0

MOWRASEED:—

Tone—Steady. We quote:—

Ready ...	... Rs.	8 4	0 B. T.

WHEAT:—

The market is quiet,

We quote:—

White Pissi ready 85 p.c.	Rs.	5	7	6 R. T.
,, ,, May 1913 ...	,,	5	8	6 ,,

SHARES.

BANKS.

Bank of Bombay	1,750
Bank of India	65 1-2
Eastern Bank	95
Indian Specie	74

MILLS.

David	552 1-2
Kohinoor	855
Manockji Petit	3,275
New Great Eastern	292 1-2

MISCELLANEOUS.

Bombay E. S. & T. C. Ordinary ...	175
Bombay E. S. & T. C. Preference...	184
Shivrajpur Mining Syndicate ...	22 3-4

RAILWAYS.

Amritsar-Patti	138
Guzerat Railway	124
Tapti Valley	550

DAY'S RECEIPTS.

The following are the receipts of produce into Bombay, during the 24 hours ended at 6 p. m. on Saturday:—

Cotton	1,249	bales.	
Wheat	8,299	cwts.	
Linseed	593	,,	
Rapeseed	320	,,	
Gingellyseed	2,907	,,	
Poppyseed	Nil		
Groundnuts...	35	,,	
Castorseed	64	,,	
Rice	2,678	,,	
Myrabolams.	3,045	,,	
Cottonseed	2,048	,,	
Mowraseed	142	,,	
Gram	3,985	,,	
Joowar	1,846	,,	
Maize	135	,,	
Barley	3,511	,,	

BANK OF BOMBAY.

The following is the statement of the affairs of the Bank of Bombay for the week ended 2nd Nov. 1912, as compared with the statement for the week ending 26th Oct. 1912:—

Liabilities.	Oct. 26. Rs.	Nov. 2. Rs.
Capital ...	1,00,00,000	1,00,00,000
Reserve Fund ...	1,06,00,000	1,06,00,000
Public Deposits at Head Office ...	1,27,59,584	1,10,35,764
Public Deposits at Branches ...		
Other Deposits ...	10,63,57,370	10,64,93,581
Post Bills ...	2,699	2,699
Sundries ...	22,75,000	23,22,823
	14,29,94,653	14,04,54,867
Assets.		
Government Securities ...	2,38,36,989	2,28,47,941
Other authorised Securities	8,85,326	8,82,296
Credits on Govt. and other authorised Securities ...	92,35,918	95,72,904
Loans do. do. ...	4,00,89,174	4,20,26,073
Bills discounted and purchased ...	1,75,82,122	1,87,84,740
Dead Stock ...	2,86,273	2,86,273
Stamps ...	4,344	4,198
Bullion ...	10,24,692	8,42,202
Balances with other Banks	3,27,587	4,45,757
Sundries...	2,65,984	3,06,854
Cash ...	4,95,06,244	4,45,05,629
	14,29,94,653	14,04,54,867

SUN, MOON AND TIDES.

The following are the hours and heights of the tides in Bombay Harbour during the ensuing week. Hours stated in Bombay Mean Time; depth of water is at Prince's Dock sill:—

Day of Month.	HIGH WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.	LOW WATER. Bombay Mean Time.	Depth on Sill.
	h. m.	ft. in.	h. m.	ft. in.
Nov.				
5	m 8 9	27 0	m 1 45	19 0
	8 57 a	26 9	2 36 a	17 2
6	m 8 59	27 4	m 2 47	18 8
	9 47 a	28 0	3 15 a	16 0
7	m 9 42	27 7	m 3 52	18 4
	10 32 a	29 0	3 52 a	15 1
8	m 10 22	27 8	m 4 22	18 3
	11 14 a	29 6	4 28 a	14 6

The following are the hours of sunrise and sunset according to Indian Standard Time, during the ensuing week:—

Nov.	Sunrise	Sunset
,, 5 (Tuesday)	,, 6h 41m	,, 6h 4m
,, 6 (Wednesday)	,, 6h 41m	,, 6h 4m
,, 7 (Thursday)	,, 6h 42m	,, 6h 3m
,, 8 (Friday)	,, 6h 42m	,, 6h 3m

PHASES OF THE MOON—Last Quarter, Nov. 2nd 9h. 7·6m. a.m; New Moon, 8th 7h. 34·8m. a.m.; First Quarter, 17th, 4h. 38·1m. a.m. Full Moon, 24th 9h. 42·2m. p.m.

ADVICE TO MOTHERS:—Are you broken in your best by a sick child suffering with the pain of cutting teeth? Go at once to a chemist and get a bottle of Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup. It will relieve the poor sufferer immediately. It is perfectly harmless and pleasant to taste, it produces natural, quiet sleep, by relieving the child from pain, and the little cherub awakes "as bright as a button." It soothes the child, it softens the gums, allays all pain, relieves wind, regulates the bowels, and is the best known remedy for dysentery and diarrhœa, whether arising from teething or other cases. Mrs. Winslow's Soothing Syrup is sold by Medicine dealers everywhere.

DOMESTIC OCCURRENCES.

THE charges for Announcement of BIRTHS, MARRIAGES DEATHS and MEMORIAM NOTICES, which must be authenticated by the name and address of the sender, are Rs. 2 for six lines or less, and 8 as. for every additional line. CASH strictly in ADVANCE.

OTHER PRESIDENCIES.

MARRIAGE.

ASCOLI—ANDERSON—October 10, at All Saints Church, Shillong, by the Rev. B. Saunders Dyer, Frank David, second son of Mr. and Mrs. E. Ascoli, Brooklyn Lodge, Withington, Manchester, to Mary Isobel, elder daughter of Mr. and Mrs. J.M. Anderson, of 4 Pretoria street, Calcutta.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

America-India Cinematograph, three shows nightly. Excelsior Cinematograph, Novelty Theatre, 6-30 to 8; 8-30 to 9-30; 10 to 11-30 p. m.

Maxim: "Be ready to adopt new ideas."

THE ENGLISH MAILS.

ARRIVALS.

THE P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette," with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left Aden, at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay, at 6 a. m., on Friday next.

DEPARTURES.

The P. and O. Co.'s mail steamer "Morea" will leave Bombay harbour at 2-39 p. m. on Saturday.

RAILWAY TIME TABLE.

The following are the hours of arrival and departure of the principal Mail trains and Express trains at and from Victoria Terminus and Colaba daily. Standard Time is given in all cases:—

G. I. P. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Punjab Mail	12-35	19-15
Calcutta Mail (via Jubbulpur) ...	13-20	21-15
Calcutta Mail (via Nagpur) ...	8-30	14-0
Madras Mail	6-0	22-0
Poona Mail	11-10	14-45
Delhi Express (3rd and inter. class).	6-50	7-30
Poona Express	19-35	8-0
Manmad Express	12-20	14-25
Postal Express for Punjab ...	...	*
do do for Calcutta ...	...	*
do do for Madras ...	...	*

* Four hours after mail steamer is signalled on Fridays only.

B. B. & C. I. RAILWAY.

	Arr.	Dep.
Northern Express	7-30	21-0
Guzerat Mail	8-35	21-50
Third Class Express	6-45	17-0
Weekly Boat Express every Friday (from 18th October to 27th December 1912)		12-0

BAND AT THE YACHT CLUB.—By kind permission of Major C. Richardson, V. D., and Officers, the Band of the 1st Battalion, B. B. and C. I. Railway Vols., will play the following programme, under the direction of Mr. Geo. W. Salter, commencing at 6 p.m. this evening:—

March ...	King of the Seas ... Gartner
Overture ...	Raymond ... Thomas
Valse ...	Parisienne ... Ganne
Selection ...	La Reine de Saba ... Gounod
Characteristique ...	Ronde Lontaine ... Gillet
Selection ...	Floradora ... Stuart
Dance ...	Des Apaches ... Clark.

MUSIC AT VICTORIA GARDEN.—The band of the 104th Rifles will play the following programme of music, by kind permission of Lt.-Col. W. C. Walton and Officers, under the direction of Mr. W. S. Walcott, Bandmaster, at the Chowpatty commencing at 6 p.m. (S. T.) to-day:—

Programme.

March ...	Come with me down Regent Street ... Hume
Overture ...	French Comedy ... Bela
Selection ...	French Melodies ... Kappey
Valse ...	Estudiantina ... Waldteufel
Caprice ...	The Whistler and his Dog ... Proyor
Selection ...	The Merry Widow ... Lehar
Piccolo Solo ...	Barbadieme ... Barwood
Two Step ...	The Lobster Promenads ... Steele

THE VICTORIA GARDENS.—The following animals have been kindly presented to the Zoological collection:—One young Sambur doe by Mr. R. L. Sinclair, one Persian Gazelle by Mrs. M. Warden, one Persian Gazelle by Mrs. Michael Rozario and one white stork by Mr. M. Buswell.

BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE CLASSICAL ASSOCIATION.—There will be a meeting this evening at 6-30 p.m., in the rooms of the Royal Asiatic Society. Mr. O. Rothfeld, I.C.S., will read a paper on "Statius and His Times." The meeting will be open to the public.

A CORRECTION—We regret that in our report, of the Boxing Tournament at the Cooperage, the names of Sergt. Easdon, B. V. R., and Pte. Lionett, Royal Warwickshire Regiment were transposed in the account of the contest between the two men.

ROBBED IN A TRAM CAR.—Last night at about 7 p. m., a Goanese ayah named Mary Wash living in Dukergali, New-chawl, travelling by Parel car No. 88, had her golden cross and chain robbed from her neck while standing in the compartment reserved for that purpose. It was worth Rs. 60.

STREET ACCIDENT.—A boy aged about six years, living in Mazagaon, named Shitia Nathu Rui, whose parents are away, was knocked down by a Victoria at about 8 p.m. last night. He was removed in the Victoria to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where he was detained for treatment. His injuries were not very severe.

PATHAN'S FATAL JUMP.—On Monday night at 9 p.m. a young Pathan, aged about 30, was removed to the J. J. Hospital in an unconscious and dying state. The Pathan was travelling by the Kalyan passenger train and had a ticket for Kurla. The train was not booked to stop at Kurla and when the train passed Kurla he deliberately jumped out of the train. He had his skull completely fractured and sustained injuries all over his body.

POSTAL NOTICES.—Mails for Natal, Cape Colony Lourenco Marques and other places in South Africa per extra s. s. "Salamis" via Tuticorin and Colombo will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Thursday the 7th instant.—Mails for Mauritius, and Reunion via Tuticorin and Colombo per extra s.s. "Itinda" will be closed at the General Post Office at 7-30 p. m. on Saturday the 9th instant. A supplementary mail will be closed on Sunday the 10th instant at 6-30 p. m.

DHATURA POISONING.—On Monday afternoon, a boy aged four years, named Gopal Kashiram, living in Dongri, was found lying unconscious on the road. Two silver bracelets that he had on his wrists were also missing. The boy was removed by his mother last night to the Sir J. J. Hospital, where it was found that he was suffering from lockjaw, rigidity of the neck and stiffness of the limbs. It was thought to be a case of dhatura (stramonium) poisoning. The stomach of the boy was pumped and washed by the doctors, and he is lying in a precarious state. It is believed that some one poisoned the boy to steal the bracelets.

TRAM SMASH.—Last night at about 7 a tram-car proceeding towards Parel violently collided with a bullock-cart on the Kalbadevi-road near the Kalbadevi Post Office. The cart was laden with logs of wood. It was smashed to pieces but the bullocks and the driver narrowly escaped with their lives. The tram-car was, however, totally disabled and had to be pushed by a following car. This caused an entire block of tram traffic line for nearly an hour, and the tram passengers were put to the greatest inconvenience. Another tram-car collided with a gharry and was badly damaged in Abdul Rehman-street last evening at about 8 p.m.

REPORTED THEFTS.—A servant of Messrs. Rotonsey Ramji and Co., of Samuel street, named Metha, reported to the Police that on the 2nd November last he despatched eight bags of sugar valued at Rs. 250 and three bags of gur valued at Rs. 100, in a cart (No. 6,999) to Warl bunder, but that the goods did not reach their destination, or come back.—A servant of Kanji Kushal of Mulji Jetha Market, named Ranghi, is reported to have stolen jewellery to the value of Rs. 438.—Nahur Janbai of Falkland Road reported to the Police that on Sunday night another woman; a co-lodger, stole from her, jewellery worth Rs. 173.—A washer-woman named Janbai of Mazagon reported to the Police that on the 1st instant during her absence at Bassein her house was entered by somebody and jewellery worth Rs. 1,718 stolen.

A MAHRATHI AYAH'S FALL.—On Sunday at 9 a. m. a Mahrathi ayah aged about 20, was removed to the J. J. Hospital in a dying condition. With the greatest difficulty she gave her Mahrathi name as Kohina and her adopted name as Mary. She could speak no further and the Magistrate who went to the Hospital to take her dying declaration came back, being unable to do so. It appears that she was found in her house at Madanpura lying dangerously hurt in a gutter. She had a fractured skull and the spinal bone was broken besides other small injuries. She appears to have fallen from the top flat of the house and had a drop of 20 ft., but in what circumstances it could not be ascertained. She had been living for the past year with a Goanese butler named Antony Kistome and he is now under arrest. Late on Monday night she was showing signs of collapse.

BOMBAY SALT REVENUE.

The following resolution on the report on the Administration of the Salt Department of the Bombay Presidency, excluding Sind, for the official year 1911-12, has been issued:—

The outstanding feature of the year was the success that attended the special efforts made to increase the production of sea salt. The large augmentation that was found possible has demonstrated the capacity of the existing works to meet the increasing demand for several years to come.

In addition to the inquiry into the increase in the expenditure of the Department which the Commissioner proposes to make, he should be requested to investigate and report on the causes of the high range of retail prices in the East Khandesh and Ahmednagar districts.

Government are pleased to commend the officers of the Salt Department generally for the efficient way in which the Department has been administered during the year.

CORONATION THEATRE.

The public of Bombay generally responded to the appeal made by the Depressed Classes Mission on Saturday evening, when selected performances were given under the distinguished patronage of the Hon. Sir Narayanrao G. Chandavarkar, Kt., and the Hon. the Chief of Ichalkaranji. Sir Narayanrao expressed his great satisfaction at the big attendances and also his pleasure for the excellent performance. He extolled the indefatigable zeal of the Mission to ameliorate the depressed classes and sincerely thanked the proprietor of the Coronation Cinematograph for his generous efforts to promote such a deserving cause. A vote of thanks by Mr. Ramrao brought the pleasant evening to a close.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEERS.

VOLUNTEER ARTILLERY.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY LIEUT.-COLONEL THE HON. A. HILL TREVOR, COMMANDING.

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1912.

273. Parades.—Thursday, 7th November, 1912:—The E E Company will parade at Apollo Bunder at 7 p.m., and proceed to Middle Ground for Defence Light Manning.

274. Church Parade—Sunday, 10th November, 1912:—The Corps will parade at 5 p.m. sharp, on the Cooperage, fall in, in front of Admiral's House.

Dress—Review Order—Summer Clothing, i. e. White Uniform, Belt and Bayonets, Rifles (with slings) White Helmets.

Members must wear Black Boots on this Parade.

275. Meeting.—There will be a Meeting of the B V A Rifle Association Committee at the Head Quarters on Wednesday 6th, at 7 p.m.

Reference Regimental Order No. 272 of 2nd instant Orderly Officer, for 2nd Lieut Retallack reads 2nd Lieut H G Allum.

(Sd.) E. P. CUDLIP, Capt., R. A.,
Adjutant, B. V. A.

NOTICE.

The following are the result of Spoon Competitions on Sunday, 3rd October, 1912:—

800 yards.

Sapr Howard ...	...	...	33+5=38
C.S.M.I Maber ...	...	...	30+6=36
Sergt Forbes ...	...	...	32+1=33
Corpl Chard ...	...	...	31+1=32

900 yards.

Sapr Howard ...	...	...	33+4=37
Sapr Mooney ...	...	...	21+4=35
Sergt Clyne ...	...	...	31+2=33
C. S. M. I. Sigger ...	...	...	31+1=32

1000 yards.

Bombr Geldart ...	...	...	31+3=34
Sapr Mooney ...	...	...	29+3=32
Gunner Bagg ...	...	...	24+6=20
Corpl Chard ...	...	...	27+1=28

VOLUNTEER RIFLES.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS BY COLONEL R. W. L. DUNLOP, V. D.

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1912.

681. Parades—With reference to the published programme of parades for drill season it is notified for information that there will be no parade on Wednesday the 6th instant.

682. Staff.—Captain C. N. Moberly, will act as Adjutant of the Corps from the 7th instant inclusive, until further orders.

683. Reversion.—Sergt W. D. Easdon, "F" Coy. reverts to the ranks at his own request.

684. Enrolments.—The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 7405 Vol. S. F. Rowe to "F" Coy.		
No. 7406 ,, C H Grostate		
No. 7407 ,, H F Gama		
No. 7408 ,, G J Franks		
No. 7409 ,, A L Mercado	to "F" Coy.	
No. 7410 ,, E E Ashburn	(Tramway Section)	
No. 7411 ,, A G Roberts		
No. 7412 ,, L O Graham		
No. 7413 ,, W J Marshall		

The undernamed having been enrolled are taken on the strength of the Corps and posted to Companies as follows:—

No. 5858 Vol. C E Mulrooney, "A" Coy.
No. 5074 Vol. E V Winkler, "F" Coy. (Tramway Section)

(Sd.) E. G. J. BYRNE, Captain,
Adjt., B. V.R.

BOMBAY LIGHT HORSE.

Bombay, 5th Nov., 1912.

1. Riding School daily for Recruits and members in possession of Remounts from 7-15 a. m.

2. There will be a Commanding Officer's Parade to-day Tuesday, the 5th instant.

Rendezvous at the Corps Riding School, at 7-30 a. m. punctually.

Dress—Drill Order, Khaki, Carbines, Swords and Bandoliers.

(Sd.) P. R. CADELL, Lt.-Col.,
B. V. R.
for O-Commanding Bombay L. Horse.

YOUR Oldest Photo makes you look youngest, so does Aubry Sisters' Famous Beautifier, a delightful invention that takes the place of both powder and cream without being shiny like the one or greasy like the other. It makes the skin smooth and velvety giving to the complexion a fresh bloom of perfect health. Guaranteed harmless and invisible.—MADON, SONS & Co, The Original Madon's, Crawford Market Bombay.

LAW INTELLIGENCE.

THE POLICE COURTS.

CHARGE OF THEFT.

Jacob John, alias Essoof Khan Mahomed Khan, was charged yesterday before Mr. Frank Oliviera by Inspector Sabaji with theft of a kettle and silver pots belonging to Miss E. Bernard.

The story of the prosecution was that the accused stole the said articles on Saturday last, between the hours of 12-30 and 3 p. m. at Ripon Road. The accused pleaded guilty to the charge. He had had a previous conviction. The Magistrate sentenced him to four months' rigorous imprisonment.

COCAINE PROSECUTION.

The same Magistrate disposed of a case in which one Jaffer Abdulla was charged by Inspector Sabaji with illicit possession of one ounce of cocaine, valued at Rs. 60.

The accused was arrested on suspicion on Saturday evening at Kamatipura, and searched in the presence of a panch when the drug was found in his possession.

Excise Inspector J. C. Rodrigues and two Excise peons gave evidence against him. The accused pleaded that he found the cocaine in the streets.

As he had two previous convictions against him, and as the traffickers in cocaine was still trying to defy the law, the Magistrate sentenced him to one year's hard labour.

ROBBERY AND ASSAULT.

On Saturday night one Mirza Khan Abdul Rahaman was charged before Rao Bahadur Setalvad at the Esplanade Police Court with robbing and stabbing one Govind Daji in the street. When he had robbed Daji of seven annas he was arrested whereupon he took out a knife and stabbed Daji and ran away. On the way again he stabbed four of his pursuers. He was at last run down.

The prisoner was sentenced to 14 months' hard labour.

AN ACQUITTAL.

One Nanabhai Jehangir of Frere Road charged Bai Shirinbai Kotwal and three others with assault on the 14th July last at 9 a. m.

The accused in their defence said that they had merely driven the complainant away from their house. The complainant was in the habit of rushing into the houses of his tenants.

Mr. Kenneth Kemp Chief Presidency Magistrate believed the defence and acquitted them.

THEFT BY A SWISS.

Inspector Newby placed a Swiss named Conrad Jenson, aged 29, before Mr. Oliveira, to answer a charge of theft and pocket-picking.

It was alleged that the accused commited theft, on the 1st November on board the s. s. "Koweit," of a gold watch valued at Rs. 75, the property of Mr. P. W. Mathews. He was also charged with pocket-picking.

In answer to the Magistrate, the prisoner said that he was under the influence of drink, and pleaded for mercy. The option of a fine was given him, but as he was unable to pay, he was sentenced to imprisonment for a collective term of eight weeks, six weeks on the first count and two on the second.

FINED FOR DEFAMATION.

One Shivram Babaji was charged with libel before Mr. Kenneth Kemp, Chief Presidency Magistrate, inasmuch as the accused had told the superior of the complainant, Mr. F. A. Dixon, that he had received Rs. 9 to give accused an appointment. His Worship sentenced the accused to pay a fine of Rs. 40.

HOUSE TRESPASS.

On Monday, before Mr. Setalvad one Salem Ali was charged with trespassing into the house of Sorabji Edulji Pale of Princess-street, and demanding money.

The defence was that accused had money transactions with the complainant.

His Worship, however, disbelieved the defence and sentenced accused to a fine of Rs. 50, or, in default, of payment, 15 days' rigorous imprisonment.

AUSTRALIA'S WIRELESS TELEGRAPHY.

Complaint by Marconi Co.

The High Court of Australia, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Griffith) and Mr. Justice Barton on Oct. 16, had before it an application by the Marconi Wireless Telegraph Company for an order for the inspection of the wireless plant installed in Melbourne and other places by the Federal Government. The Company has commenced proceedings against the Government of the Commonwealth for an injunction and damages, on the ground that the wireless system installed under the direction of Mr. J. G. Balsillie, the Government expert, are an infringement of its patents.

The matter originally came before Mr. Justice Higgins, who proposed that some person to be named on behalf of the plaintiff, and approved by him, should be allowed to inspect the Government buildings and apparatus, but to be debarred from disclosing his report without leave of the Court or a Judge. The company, however, refused to accept these terms, and no order was made on the application, except that costs fixed at £5 5s. were to be paid by the plaintiff to the defendant. The High Court was asked to set aside the order as to costs, and to make an order for inspection, as originally applied for.

Mr. Starke who appeared for the Crown, pointed out that the specifications of the Commonwealth patent had been opened at the Patents Office but the patent had not yet been granted. Mr. Balsillie had stated in an affidavit that the system in use at the Commonwealth stations was exactly as set out in the specifications. There was a grave objection to an inspection. The system in use was similar to that installed on vessels of the navy and the naval authorities would not permit any inspection of their instruments. The Commonwealth was in the same position. The apparatus could be arranged in any way so as to get the greatest efficiency but that was part of the process and not of the patent. A person should not be permitted to see the methods of a rival. The specifications deposited with the Commissioner of Patents described the system and the plans would enable the applicants to get all the information they wanted. If the applicants were allowed to see the system in operation it would mean disclosing it to the world, and they would see more than they were entitled to. The case was exactly the same as in that of the Colonial Sugar Refining Company, which declined to disclose its methods to rivals.

Mr. Mitchell, who appeared for the applicants, said that nothing had been shown to indicate that the Commonwealth would be prejudiced by an inspection of the apparatus. It was impossible to understand the specifications without seeing the apparatus, and it would cost a great deal to establish a working plant on the details disclosed in the specifications. The applicants know that another system had been used by the Commonwealth beside the one now being operated.

Mr. Irvine submitted arguments in favour of inspection by the company.

Mr. Starke estimated that the defence to the main action would probably attack the Marconi specifications. An order for inspection might be made later but it should not be given at this stage.

The Chief Justice said that the terms on which Mr. Justice Higgins was prepared to allow the inspection satisfied neither party, and the matter came before the High Court in the form of an appeal and a re-hearing. The plaintiff Co. had delivered its statement of claim and the defendant asked for particulars of the infringement. The company said that it was not in a position to supply details without further information and now at the last moment it was sworn that the specifications exhibited at the office of the Commissioner of Patents contained a full disclosure of the nature of the apparatus used by the Government. In these circumstances it was a matter for the discretion of the Court as to what action it should take and he thought that it would be wise to make no order at present. It might turn out later that the order could be made. Certainly the defendant would not be in a position to object to such particulars as the plaintiff could give with the information it had in the specifications. The order of Mr. Justice Higgins would be varied so far as the order for costs was concerned, and the plaintiff costs of the summons and of the appeal would be costs in the cause. No other order would be made at present.

MAIDANIA.

Successful Opening Last Night.

Very shortly after six o'clock last night indications were forthcoming that Maidania is to play a popular part in the amusement of Bombay folk this season. It would be hard on the management if this were not so, for no pains or money have been spared to meet every need, and to cure the defects which were apparent in the original show.

The Mountain Railway and Skating Rink are, naturally, the principal attractions. The former presents all its original features, but the country through which the passengers travel has been improved, and the effect obtained through the highlands and valleys, Mr. Webb's own particular dales and dells, is most charming. The traffic department of the railway was kept very busy indeed last night. The Skating Rink reflects great credit on all concerned. The surface is good, and rinkers are able to go on a journey round a charmingly laid out garden and return to the ordinary enclosure under the shadow of the mountain. With most reasonable prices, a perfect board, and a real skaters' promenade, the rink will never cease to be popular.

There are other Side Shows, all of them most entertaining and most of them amusing. The thrills of the joy wheel, the intoxication of the cakewalk, and the cats-on-the-tiles all combine to provide amusement, while other lines and billows of mirth will presently be rolling in and may be described when they come.

A word is necessary about the garden in which visitors may sit, in the most comfortable chairs to be found in Bombay, watch the skaters, listen to an excellent band, follow the fun on the railway and, incidentally, sip the drinks provided by the management—on payment. More delightful and restful surroundings can scarce be imagined and the Maidania deserve well of us all.

The grounds are tastefully decorated and lit artistically. We prophesy a busy season for this very real people's pleasure garden.

ARRIVALS.

Per s. s. "Sicilia" Nov. 4.

The following passengers arrived in Bombay per Rubbattino steamer Sicilia from Genoa yesterday morning:—

Abrecht, Mr
Abrecht, Mrs
Alexander, Marq
Ambler, Capt
Ambler, Mrs
Ashton, Mr C H
Anvelmo, Rev
Alban, Rev
Buck, Sir Ed
Brumby, Mrs
Brumby, Miss
Burn, Mrs Pehsam
Brookes, Lieut
Boggs, Mrs
Bogg, Mr
Brouzis, Mr
Brouzis, Mrs and child
Cornaglia, Mr
Chiesa, Mr
Collings, Capt E G
Ciffard, Mrs
Castellazzo, Mr
Choksey, Mr
Chichester, Miss
Curioni, Rev
Collinge, Mr C
Dunbar, Miss
Dastin, Mr Serab K
Dawe Miss
Deming, Wilbur S
Douglas, Capt
Edelston, Mr
Edelston, Mrs
Ewart, Capt
Edward, Mrs and child
Ekstrand, Mrs
Filose, Miss
Flughes, Mr
Gobatto, Mr
Guidar, Mr
Gazder, Mr
Gagna, Mr
Gussoni, Rev
Heywood, Rev
Heywood, Mrs
Hind, Lieut A C S
Hauser, Mr
Hefferman, Major
Hefferman, Mrs and infant
Harding, Miss
Heywood, Rev Canon
Hasler, Rev
Hasler, Mrs and child
Hjertberg, Miss
Harris, Mr E
Helen, Rev Mother

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

The Rubattino Line steamer Sicilia, 3186 tons, Captain D Mazanzini, arrived in harbour yesterday from Genoa with a general cargo and passengers.

The steamer singu, 1912 tons, Captain T Taylor, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Rangoon, with kerosine oil.

The Clan Line steamer Clan Macinners, 2418 tons Captain J. E. McLean, arrived in harbour yesterday from Glasgow, with a general cargo and 27 horses and 51 dogs.

The Bombay Persia S. N. Co.'s steamer Mansuri, 2042 tons, Captain P. H. Gore, arrived in harbour yesterday from Suakim with ballast.

The steamer Baron Innerdale, 2140 tons, Captain C. Mealister, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Durban with a cargo of coal.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kasara, 505 tons, Captain C. R. King, arrived in harbour yesterday from Basreh with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Orissa, 3525 tons, Captain A.E.G. Pipper, arrived in harbour on Sunday from Calcutta via coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Lhasa, 949 tons, Captain H. M. Cutbush, sailed yesterday for Karachi via Kathiawar Coast ports, with a general cargo and passengers.

The German East Africa Line steamer Somali, 1614 tons, Captain L. Kasch, sailed yesterday for Durban with a general cargo 6 cabin and 275 deck passengers.

The steamer Braziliana 2438 tons, Captain J. Snowdon, sailed yesterday for Karachi with ballast.

The steamer Canadian Transport, 2653 tons, Captain W. P. Ballantine, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

The steamer Silverash, 2378 tons, Captain W. Scroggie, sailed yesterday for Genoa, with a general cargo,

The steamer Baron Balfour, 2552 tons, Captain G. L. Symonds, sailed yesterday for Calcutta with ballast.

VESSELS IN THE HARBOUR.—Nov. 4.

Barala	1899 Butler	M M & Co
Belle of France	2459 Cargill	A Yule & Co
Banca	3794 Potter ...Calcutta	P & O Co
Baron Innerdale	2140 MacAlister	K N & Co
Cornwall	3954 Howell	W & A G & Co
Faris	739 Franes	Arab Steamers
Gyrmerlo	2598 Cusnack	B N Lang
Geddo	2958 Gardner	
Inansuri	2042 Gore	B & P S N Co
Kt Errant	4779 Jones	T M & Co
Kasara	505 King	M M & Co
Ocean	2490 Christiansen	The Bombay Co
Palitana	1933 Warrington	M M & Co
Plasewy	Andrews	Transport
Singu	1912 Taylor	S Wallace Co
Virginia	2789 Morgan	Lt Col Alderebot
Wardha	2552 Cannock	M M & Co

VESSELS IN DOCK.—Nov. 4.

PRINCE'S DOCK.

Vessels.	Tons.	Capts.	Dest.	Date.	Agents.
A Devanha	4785	Hickey	Shanghai		P & O Co
D&E City of Colombo	3301	Hamsford	Calcutta	7-11	K N & Co
F Adamsturm	3158	Harenhier			W x A G Co
K Volnay	2927	Mcmorran	Baltimore		S Smite & Co
M Catherine Apcar	1730	Davidson	Calcutta	5-11	M Mackezie & Co
N Strathblane	2329	Lenton	Baltimore	8-11	R A Willis
O Khosrou	2410	Hannah	Bo		P S N Co
P Kybfels	3158	Frisins			W & A G & Co
Q Naderi	1168	Hughes			Bo &P S N Co

VICTORIA DOCK.

2 Castalia	4086	Mitchell	Liverpool		W & A G & Co
6 Sicilia	3187	Maganzini			R Line
7 Persia	3779	Bartole			A L S N Co
8 Leopolis	2336	Badessich			A Lloyd S N Co
9 Orissa	3525	Tipper			M M & Co
10&11 Himalaya	3700	Evans	Shanghai		P & O Co
12&13 Arabia	4098	Palmer			P & O Co
14 Kola	570	Elton	P Gulf		M M & Co
15 Barbarigo	2821	Giacopello	Calcutta		Venice L N Co
16 Serbistan	1851	Choate	Dunkirk	4-11	M M & Co

H W P D

Indravati	573 Ismail	Bo S N Co
Kaveri	553 Mahomed	Bo S N Co

M W D D

Boverio	2341 Harper	W & A G & Co

P & O Dock

Edith	1815 Beeching	J Mackintosh & Co

ARRIVALS.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	From
4	Mansuri	Gore	Suakim, Oct 22
	Sicilia	Maganzini	Genoa, Oct 17
	Clan Macinnes	MacLean	G'gow, Sept 19

DEPARTURES.

Nov	Vessels.	Commanders.	Destination.
4	Lhasa	Cutbush	Karachi
	Somali	Kasch	Durban
	Braziliana	Snowdon	Karachi
	Canadian Tport	Ballantine	Calcutta
	Baron Balfour	Symonds	Calcutta
	Silverash	Scroggie	Genoa

The following vessels began to load yesterday :—
Steamer Vertinia, for Philadelphia.
" Faris, for Basreh.
" Singu, for Rangoon.
" Mansari, for Jeddah. &c.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

The B I S N Co's steamer Mombassa, left Suez on the morning of the 2nd instant.

The Anchor Line steamer Scindia, Homeward bound arrived at Suez about 6 p.m. on the 3rd instant.

The Societa' Nazionale Di Servizi Marittimi Co's steamer Sardegna, from Bombay arrived at Naples on the 2nd instant.

The Ellerman Line steamer City of Athens, sailed from Liverpool outward bound on the morning of the 2nd instant.

DAILY EXPORTS.—NOV. 4.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

Castalia s—100 bales hemp, K. Reeve and Co; 66 bales wool, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 24 bales wool, S Gumbherchand ; 80 bales wool, N Khatow; 9 bales wool, J M Rahimtoola ; 21 bales wool, V Esmail; 20 bales wool, E Shewji ; 19 bales wool, R Agurchand; 53 bales wool, M Ramji Das; 54 bales wool, S and B U D.

Bassons s—14 bales wool, C Balkissandas, 63 bales wool, The Bombay and Co.

FOR LONDON.

Arabia s—22 bales carpets, H G H Mahomed and Sons; 3440 cwts gram, 1600 cwts linseed, Ralli Bros.

FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Boveric s—4000 tons manganese ore, R A Willis.

FOR NEW YORK

Boveric s—100 cwts cashewnuts R Jewandas and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Castalia s—47 bales hemp, K Reeva and Co; 68 bales wool, S B and A D Bussans; 400 cwts cashewnuts; R Jeewandas and Co.

FOR DUNKIRK.

Serbiston s—2500 cwts linseed, 2000 cwts rapeseed, Ralli Bros; 4000 cwts rapeseed, B S Lloyd and Co; 3000 cwts linseed, and 5000 cwts barley, K Devchand and Co.

FOR TRIESTE.

Leopolis s—4,000 cwts gingellyseed, E D Sassoon and Co; 1,000 tons old iron, N Futehally and Co.

FOR VENICE.

Leopolis s—2,000 cwts grain, C Boggiano and Co.

FOR HONGKONG

Persia s—200 bales twist D Sassoon and Co.

Devanha s—7 cwts sandalwood, A Nurudin; 152 cwts kismis, A Fazulbhoy; 50 cwts sharkfins and fishmaws, J Mahomed; 205 cwts kissmiss, K Hunsraj.

Devanha s—90 chests opium, C Bamouji and Co; 60 chests opiam, C Ebrahim and Co; 300 bales twist and 20 chests opium, C Janmahomed and Co; 10 chests opium. A Allarakhien and Co.

Persia s—4 bales twist, The M B Kaisha; 200 bales twist, D Sassoon and Co.

FOR KOBE.

Persia s—400 bales cotton, H Gouldas.

Devanha s—100 bales cotton, H Nensey and Co.

FOR MOJI.

Devanha s—45 bales cotton, The M B Kaisha.

BOMBAY GAZETTE

CHRISTMAS NUMBER.

PRELIMINARY NOTICE.

THE Literary Supplement of the *Bombay Gazette*, for publication in November, will be one of more than usual attractiveness and contain STORIES BY THE BEST WRITERS OF THE DAY.

Among these will be found G. R. SIMS, A and C. ASKEW, Sir A. QUILLER COUCH, J. H. McCARTHY, KATHARINE TYNAN, BARRY PAIN, DOROTHEA DEAKIN and HAROLD BLINDLOSS.

In addition it will have numerous pages of SKETCHES BY WELL-KNOWN ARTISTS, including HILDA COWHAM, A. E. MORTON, WILL OWEN and J. DODWORTH. It will in every way surpass its predecessors.

Advertisement space is limited and much is already taken up ; it is therefore desirable that application should be made early to the

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Monkey Brand 125 deg.	4 6 2	do.
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Camel Brand 125° (in tins).	4 0 0	do.
Elephant Brand 125° (in tins)	4 0 0	do.
do. Brand 125° (in bulk)	3 6 0	per 8 gallons

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The Bombay Gazette.

Tuesday, 5th November, 1912.

PEACE IN SIGHT.

TURKEY has given in. The war may drag on now with varying fortunes until the terms of peace are arranged, but the Turks themselves are now apparently helpless to prevent the Bulgarians from marching on Constantinople; and as we pointed out on Saturday, in anticipation as it turned out of Turkey's request for mediation, it is better for the Porte to ask for terms now, than with a Bulgarian army at the gates of Constantinople. Up to the last it has always been possible that the Turkish generals would retrieve their country's name and prospects by the determined defence of the Tchataldja lines. These were reported to be very strong; and stretching as they do across the narrow peninsula, or isthmus, from sea to sea, just outside the capital, they seemed to offer a position of impregnable defence to a capable commander and willing troops. But the celerity with which the Bulgarian have turned the Turks out of one position after another has had its effect upon Turkish soldiers and statesmen alike. Whether or not the soldiery has lost the dogged courage for which it once won fame in many desperate siege and hard-fought field, it has shown itself no match in this war for the high spirited highlanders of the Balkans, who have rushed to the attack and despised danger, with the nerve of trained and veteran troops. In one fortnight the Bulgarians have got back a great deal of what they lost in some centuries of Turkish dominion. When therefore Schorlu and Rodosto fell, as they are reported to have done, when as seems more likely the Bulgarians were pressing on the Turks at both these places, the chances of relieving Adrianople became hopeless ; and it is now doubtful if the Turks can defend the Tchataldja lines.

As we write, the news of the resistance made by the Turkish army at Lule Burgas has just arrived. We may still hope that the tale of bravery and splendid resistance which accompanies it will be confirmed. There is no reason why it should not be. But the information comes from Constantinople ; and the only thing that the message proves is that the Turks have again been defeated and are again in retreat, this time towards their last line of defence. While therefore we believe that individual bravery is as strong among the Turks as ever, we feel compelled to point out that the demoralisation of the army as a whole does not yet show signs of stopping. That is indeed the admission of the Turkish military authorities themselves whose hope for a supreme effort sounds more like the note of final despair than of patient expectation of the result. It must also be observed, with deep regret, that if the stories of Turkish atrocities that have been published are even partially true, sympathy with the Turks in their hour of defeat will quite ebb away. Europeans in Constantinople will have an anxious time for the next few days ; and the possibility of pillage and even murder in the capital is quite sufficient reason, without looking for a political cause, to account for the despatch of British warships to the Dardanelles. It is to be feared that the stories are true in many instances and that Turkey has forfeited much of the sympathy of her best friends. Certainly no Government in England and no Chancellor in Germany would venture in these days to speak in support of a nature that can be guilty of inhuman and savage barbarities ; and the general feeling will be that the sooner Turkey ceases to be a European power the better.

Pride has probably kept the Turks from making overtures to the Bulgarians direct. But unless the feelings of the Allies are excited by the tales of Turkish excesses it would have been better for the Porte to go direct to the Bulgarian commander-in-chief. The inner history of this wonderful campaign may never be published but if it should be written it will probably be found that the Balkan States are fighting not only for the present but for the future, and that they have been more afraid of the intentions of the Powers than of the armed strength of the Turks. They want the Peninsula to themselves; and they would not object to living side by side with the Turks on even terms for a while. There has been no evidence so far that the Bulgarians wish to seize Constantinople or even to turn the Turks out of Europe. It is possible that visions of help at some time in the distant future from Turkish and Albanian troops have passed before the minds of the shrewd statesmen who have brought Bulgaria to the front; and a confederation led by Bulgaria and backed up by the fighting power of the Turks would be an insuperable barrier to Central European designs. These are the real danger to Balkan ambitions ; and if the Turks were even now to agree to terms, the war might be over and Thrace restored to Turkey before Europe had had time to realise it. The ominous suggestion of a difference of opinion between France and Austria upon the preliminaries of peace will not cause surprise. It is what Europe has looked for all along. France is Russia's ally, and however pure her motives may be in putting forward self-denying ordinances, these were brought to be questioned, as it is, Russia and Pan-Slavism stand to gain everything and Austria stand to lose much by the victory of the Allies ; and although peace between the opposing forces is now practically assured, the settlement of the Balkan question has still to be effected. No one yet can say what the future of Constantinople—with the Bhosphorus—is to be. Unless it is left in the hands of the Turks, a war greater than that now drawing to a close may at any time begin.

KARACHI AND THE COINAGE.

He laughs best who laughs last; and until the question of the Indian coinage is discussed and decided in the House of Commons, it will not be settled on whose lips the smile will finally remain. But in the meantime a feeling of quiet contentment with the way things are going, must pervade financial circles in Karachi, and it is possible that a few chuckles, which may even reach the ears of the Government of India, will be heard coming from that direction. It is not certain, however, that the jubilation will abide. The adoption of a gold coinage in India is inevitable; but it does not follow that the action of the *Times* in attacking existing methods for the adjustment of exchange, will hasten the event. That will happen when the economic situation demands it; and no amount of special pleading on the one side or the other will alter the demand. For this reason although the *Times*' present crusade will provide us with some very welcome amusement, it need not be taken too seriously. Assuming, as every reasonable man must do, that there is good faith in the Finance Department of the India Office, discussion will probably not be unpleasant to the responsible officials; and in any case until the full text of the articles is before us, judgment must necessarily be suspended on the issues raised. The determining factor in the whole question is the wish of the Indian people themselves. If they determine to have gold, they will get it in exchange for their produce, although all the bankers in Europe are against them. But on the other hand it must be remembered that the bankers, who in this case, are reported to have been against them, are the most upright financiers in the world. They set the standard of commercial probity not merely for England, but for the civilized world, and if the London bankers have, as it is reported, opposed the coinage of gold in India, the general public may reassure themselves with the belief that London had good reason for its action. The reason will soon appear. But without anticipating the results of the investigation which will now be necessary, it may be pointed out that India itself has only begun to show signs of wanting gold within the last few years. A gold coinage is the natural consequence of the introduction of a gold standard ; but the process of changing from silver to gold requires time, and we venture to predict that the whole question between Karachi and London will resolve itself in the end into a difference of opinion upon the date when the coinage of gold in India should begin.

When the mints were closed to silver, the people of India would not at first take gold. They had no acquaintance with the metal, and did not understand its value. They had used silver for centuries, and the cry of the bi-metallists that the people of India were as much entitled to use their own money as to eat their own food, was quite just so far as it was possible to give it effect. It is notorious that gold accumulated uselessly in the Indian Treasuries. People upon whom sovereigns were forced took them to the treasuries and asked for rupees, even when the sovereign was worth more than fifteen rupees. But, as has several times been pointed out in these columns, a great change is taking place in India at the present time. The value of gold is understood. Sovereigns are in some parts freely taken in payment, and besides passing into currency are being absorbed in the hoarded savings of the people. The Exchange banks are themselves settling the question of the future coinage by importing gold in increasing quantities each year. If, therefore, it is now urged that India is absorbing gold of its own accord, London will probably reply that that is what it has waited for before advising the coinage of gold in India. The subsidiary questions of the nature of the securities is capable of an equally simple solution. A certain amount of gold will have to be held by the Government of India and the presidency banks if a gold coinage is introduced. The Bank of England holds about thirty millions, and the Bank of France about a hundred millions sterling. But while for political reasons a reserve of gold is necessary in a modern state, for economic reasons that reserve should be as small as possible ; and only the most delicately balanced considerations can decide the strength of the necessary reserve. France loses roughly three million pounds a year by hoarding its gold and pays in this way three times more than England for the perservation of her credit. The question of a reserve

ROME AND HOME RULE.

It has frequently been stated that it is well-known in clerical circles that the Vatican is opposed strongly to the national aspirations of the Irish people, and that the opposition is due to the conviction that under Home Rule Ireland would soon become more anti-clerical than France. A correspondent now writes to Sir William Robertson Nichol's paper, the *British Weekly*, stating that "the force of this admission is not lessened by the fact that it came from a priest who shares this conviction and opposition to the full, and that it was addressed to a faithful son of the Roman Church. It is obvious that I cannot publish names, but these are available for the editor of this paper. To any student of history such a belief is not remarkable, because increased power for the people has invariably resulted in less political power for the church—any church. That tendency in Ireland has already become evident." This may be true in part or in whole—we confess we have heard something like it before—but unfortunately for those who believe it the political activities of the Roman Catholic clergy in Ireland hardly supports the correspondent's view. We imagine it would be a difficult matter to find in the Roman Catholic centres of Ireland, a dozen priests who are, not only Home Rulers but zealous apostles of the cult. There is a discrepancy here that wants explaining, and until it is explained we do not think we need consider very deeply the correspondent's further reflection that "the spectacle of Protestant Ulster fighting for the Pope would be Gilbertian if it were not for the issues involved."

TOUTING EXTRAORDINARY.

No law court in India is without touts, and we dare say that no class of frequenters of court buildings have had so many official orders directed against them. In the Calcutta police courts they have always been a nuisance and generally have succeeded in evading all orders made against them. A Calcutta contemporary tells of their latest dodge to secure immunity from ejection from court premises. It is "to institute fictitious cases against imaginary defendants, and thus obtain an entrance into the Court from which they would under ordinary circumstances be excluded. The police, of course, know that the complainant in such cases is a declared tout, but they are helpless. They cannot touch him. So the tout comes to the court from day to-day, takes out subpœnas, consults his lawyer, gets adjournments and makes the case hang on for six months or more. On the pretext of conducting his case he comes to court almost every day and carries on his nefarious vocation without any interruption. Some cases of this nature have been on the file of the Chief Court for some months past, and as the device has proved completely satisfactory more touts are being encouraged to 'follow on.'" All this seems very strange and very grotesque, but we suppose because truth is stranger than fiction we must believe it. At the same time, when we are told that "the police, of course, know that the complainant in such cases is a declared tout" we cannot understand how they can "be helpless," unless they are also incompetent. It is improbable that Bombay Courts are free of the tout nuisance; but we do not think our local police would care to make a confession of such helplessness in the same circumstances.

THE USE OF THE "CAT."

THE decision reached by vote in the House of Commons that the "cat" shall be used in the punishment of procurers and bullies convicted under the White Slave Bill, when it becomes law, will be received with acclamation by a large number of people who do not as a rule hold with savagery in punishment. And it will be difficult to find evidence that the decision is not a proper one. There are few offences known to the English law for which corporal punishment is now administered, and there is little doubt that public opinion is opposed to its use save in the most exceptional cases. Strangely enough, a day or two before the mail left, Mr. Justice Horridge sentenced to receive fifteen lashes of "the cat", in addition to three years' penal servitude, a man whom he had convicted of strangling a child into insensibility. A contemporary, commenting on this case, remarked that "there are misguided individuals who profess a horror of such chastisement, but anyone who has had anything to do with the administration of the law, or who realises the difficulty of making such inhuman monsters feel, will applaud the Judge's action. The 'cat' for the White Slave scoundrels is the next thing." In India flogging is a more common punishment than at Home, but it is not as severe, and is not inflicted with an instrument so deadly in its work as the "cat." At the same time there are those who believe that even the rattan is in some cases more deterrent than a short sentence of imprisonment, particularly in the case of men who as habitual offenders are hardened thoroughly to the milder amenities of Indian prison life.

The P. and O. Company's s. s. "Salsette", with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo., left Aden, at 11 p.m., on Sunday, and is expected to arrive in Bombay at 6 a.m., on Friday next.

MILITARY MATTERS.

The Outlook in the Balkans.

(FROM OUR MILITARY CORRESPONDENT.)

LONDON, OCT. 18.

So far the allies, with the exception of Montenegro, have sent a formal Declaration of War, and their representatives are still in Constantinople. That war will be declared within a few days is certain ; that it has not been declared already is due to the fact, that mobilization is not complete. The prophets, who named the 15th as the date, on which hostilities would commence, apparently based their calculations on mobilization in the Balkans proceeding with the mathematical precision for which provision is made in Germany. Notwithstanding every incentive to haste, it has doubtless been found impossible to carry out in practice exactly so true as what has been worked out on paper. Theoretically doubtless, a fortnight should suffice, but unless schemes have been tested again and again, and the weak parts made good theoretical timings can never be worked up to in practice. In the meantime both sides are fencing to place the onus of the political initiative on the other. Herein lies one of the great difficulties that arise in modern war, how to gain two mutually antagonistic objects, how to arrange that it may appear that the political initiative rested with the opponent without surrendering the military initiative, so essential to eventual success in arms, to gain the sympathy of the onlookers as having been forced to fight, and yet to have six to four the best of the position at the start.

For a time during the past week, it looked as though Turkey were going to say "Let them all come," and not take the opportunity of getting clear of her embarrassment with Italy before taking on the Allies. The signature of the Peace of Ouchy on Tuesday, has considerably strengthened her position to deal with the Allies. She can now employ her warships against Greece, she can use the Ægean Sea to transport troops from Anatolia to the theatre of war, and last but not least the indemnity paid by Italy will come in handily to replenish her coffers. This alteration in the position has been worked for all it is worth as an argument in favour of peace being maintained after all. Those, however, who give credence to such an argument cannot have studied the terms on which Turkey has concluded peace, or more accurately perhaps, has been compelled to accept terms, she would never have considered but for the Balkan troubles. That she will forego the opportunity of taking it out of those who have forced her hand is in the highest degree improbable.

THE NAVIES.

The setting free of the Turkish navy from what has practically been a year's imprisonment in the Bosphorus introduces a factor which before the conclusion of peace with Italy it was useless or at all events premature to consider. Neither the Turkish nor Greek Fleets on their present strength or past performances are of any great count, though both have had the advantage of British Naval officers to organize and instruct during the past few years. Still opposed to each other they cannot help influencing the progress of events. Comparisons on paper are of little value, except as a very general guide to the possibilities of employment, the results of which depend on morale and handling neither of which can be estimated beforehand, when leaders and led are unlike untried. So far however, as any contrast on paper is of value, the following list of ships of war of the two nations will be found useful.

GREEK FLEET.

Battleships.	Displacement.	Armament.
Hydra, Psara, Spetsai	4808	3 10·6 in. 5 5·9 in.
Basileus Georgios	1774	2 8·2 in.
Armoured Cruiser.		
Averoff	9956	4 9·2 in., 8 7·5 in.
Gun boats.		
Four	420	2 3·7 in.
Two	484	1 10·2 in.
Three	1,000	2 3·9 in.
Destroyers.		
Four	350	2 21 in.tor. 2 12 pr. 4 6 pr.
Four	350	2 21 in.tor 2 12 pr. 4 6 pr.
Four	980	4 21 in. tor. 4 4 in.
Torpedo Boats.		
Eleven	48-85	2·14 in. tor.
Submarine	460	5 tubes.

TURKISH FLEET.

Battleships.	Displacement.	Armament.
Khayr-ed-Din Barbarossa, Turqut Reis	9901	6 11in., 8 4.1in. 8 3.4in.
Messoudieh	9120	2 9.2in. 12 6in.
Mouin-i-Zaffer	2330	4 6in.
Protected Cruisers.		
Hamidieh, Majidieh	3,800 3,432	4.6 in.
Destroyers.		
Four	610	2 3·4 in.
Four	280	1 9pr, 6 3pr
Two	270	6 1pr.
Torpedo Boats.		
Twelve	97—165	2 1pr.

The first two battleships were brought from Germany, two years ago, and the other two, which are old, have been reconstructed and rearmed since the beginning of the present century. Turkey also has a couple of modern gun-vessels of 740 tons displacement.

The four battleships are obsolescent, and of little value; the cruiser is up-to-date more or less. The advantage, so far as the material shown above goes, lies with Turkey, but it is an advantage which might quickly disappear if the Greek Fleet showed superiority in handling, and enterprise. Unless, however, the Greek navy shows a vast improvement in these respects since its last opportunity in war against Turkey, it is unlikely that its action will largely influence the course of events. It will be remembered that in the last Greco-Turkish War, though the ships of the Greek Fleet were mobilised they contented themselves with exchanging shots with Turkish Forts, and made no attempt to bring the Turkish ships to action, though they were at sea, and a naval engagement could have easily been forced. This is not a hopeful sign for their action in the present war, especially as their relative strength is less than it was fifteen years ago. If Turkey maintains her superiority, and makes an enterprising use of her fleet, it will be open to her to force a landing for her troops at Varna or Burgas to out-flank the Bulgarian troops. In any case threatened action in this direction will be sufficient to force Bulgaria to detach sufficient troops to meet such action if taken. Varna, which was used by England and France in 1854 as the depot for the allied armies arrayed against Sevastopol has an excellent, though open harbour and the defences are not formidable. Burgas, fifty-three miles distant, and nearer Constantinople is even a safer roadstead and is connected by rail with the main line from Constantinople to Philippopolis, and the terrain is well suited for military operations. Supported by naval guns, it would be comparatively easy to force a landing at either of these places, and create a diversion which could not help being upsetting to Bulgaria calculations. Afterwards on the west there will be plenty of occupation for the Turkish Fleet in the Ægean. A sea fight ought if both opponents play a forward game, to be one of the early events. The command of the Ægean would mean much to Turkey ; freedom of access to land her troops at Salonika or elsewhere direct from Asia Minor if and bewhilst Athens itself lies within the range of naval guns from seaward. If nothing else availed to bring off a fleet action, a threatened bombardment of Athens would not fail to bring the Greek Fleet out to avert the shelling of the capital. With so many possibilities ahead the movements of the opposing fleets cannot fail of interest, and it will be disappointing if a policy of mutual admiration results in missed opportunities. It is not easy always to follow the progress of a war from the censored messages that arise from war correspondents; and when the news had been edited and repeated by Reuter the task becomes even more difficult. It may, therefore, be of some assistance to your military readers to get a fair start with their flags on the map.

TURKEY'S CHANCES.

When Turkey completes her mobilization she will have four armies in the field. Of these the most important will be the first, which under command of Nazim Pasha will operate against the Bulgarians in the direction of Adrianople. On the success or failure of this army will hang the fate of Turkey, and the penalty of failure will be greater than the reward of success a decisive Bulgarian victory would open the road to Constantinople, whilst a Bulgarian retreat would be but the prelude to a protracted campaign in the mountains with winter coming on to add to the natural difficulties of the terrain. The Second Army will probably concentrate at Serres, whence railway connection will admit of its rapid tranfer to Uskub or to join the First Army in Thrace, as occasion may require. The fourth Army will probably concentrate at Monastir, or Elassona which was the point selected in 1897, to hold the Greek forces in check. News, that comes to hand as I write, justifies my assumptions of the certainty of war. Nothing now remains but the formal declaration, which may or may not follow. Declaration or no declaration the state of war exists, and events are marching. What the end will be is in the lap of the Gods. If the Powers are no more successful at the end than they have been at the commencement, there is a strong probability that the result will be an end which is only a beginning. But that is another story and I shall only attract the editorial blue pencil, if I begin to tell it.

The Censor rules both in Turkey and Bulgaria are just published and from a military point of view are sound in their strictness. No correspondent may move without permission, and any correspondent may be suspended at will. The following subjects are "taboo" organization, numbers, situation, and probable movements of forces—names of commanding officers or the corps they command, the effect of fire of the enemy—the state of roads or railways. There must be no description of defeats, no details of losses, and no criticism of dispositions, and no unfavourable comment of any sort. Admirable rules, if strictly carried out, but not calculated to allow the correspondent to give much of military interest in return for his daily bread. As imagination will doubtless be largely called upon to supplement information, it will be necessary to exercise the greatest caution in accepting as gospel any news, and only by a process of collation and elimination will it be possible to arrive at any thing like a correct idea of what is actually taking place. It is to be hoped that some of the more imaginative correspondents will, as time goes on, gain a better knowledge of war and a sense of proportion, and not describe every skirmish or affair of outposts as a battle with more or less startling epithets.

CURRENT INDIAN NEWS.

Raja Bahadur Binoy Krishna Deb of Sovabazar is seriously ill.

Lord Carmichael arrived in Calcutta last Sunday afternoon. The arrival was private.

A telegram from Srinagur, Kashmir, dated recently, says there is snow in the hills, but the weather is fine elsewhere.

Mr. R. W. Church, Mining Engineer, Railway Board, will leave Calcutta on Tuesday, the 5th instant, for a month's tour in the Jharia coal field.

The Chief Commissioner of Assam has left Shillong on a tour of inspection of the Abor and Mishmi outposts and in connection with the survey and road-making operations in progress on the frontier.

The shortage of rain in Bihar has been very serious and there is great anxiety among the planters and ryots about the cold weather crops. Let us hope they will do better than is expected and that we shall not be faced with the dreadful possibilities of a famine.

The Punjab Government is not satisfied that the income-tax is yielding as much as it ought to, especially as some Commissioners of Divisions consider that many assessable incomes escape, especially those enjoyed by business and professional men. In order to improve the system of assessment, special enquiries are being made in certain divisions with a view to systematising the preliminary assessment.

Last evening a large gathering of Mahomedans of all classes met to express publicly their regret at the departure of Mr. Richards, the Collector of Bangalore, and to express their gratitude for the interest he took in the cause of Mahomedan education, with particular reference to his scheme of scholarships as inaugurated at the Educational Conference of South India in Bangalore. Hymns of praise and mourning on the eve of his departure were chanted, and the High Priest with much solemnity invoked the blessings of that community on Mr. and Mrs. Richards, and wished them "God speed."

From all accounts it would appear that the Lieutenant-Governor of Behar and Orissa will experience some disappointment over his Puri residence. It is understood that the Seaside Hotel is to be pulled down to make room for staff quarters and that Sir Charles Bayley's residence will be built near Puri church close by which, by the way, is half buried in sand, and for the restoration of which an appeal is being made. So far, however, nothing has been done, not even to the extent of surveying the ground. It is not improbable that unless the work is pushed on at express speed, Sir Charles will have to put up with kitcha quarters or engage a hotel when he arrives there for the season on April 1st.

In the "Statesman" of the 15th instant, a paragraph was published under the heading of "Current Indian News," mentioning the award of a gold medal to Miss Kathleen Grimley for saving a baby from being run over by a runaway pony and trap. The following account of the rescue is furnished by a correspondent:—On January 15th 1911, at Roorkee, United Provinces, a pony and trap broke away from the syce in charge, and galloped into a compound, where five children were playing, amongst them a baby three years old, who was on the carriage drive. As the pony and trap dashed up the drive, the baby would inevitably have been run over but for the presence of mind of the eldest girl, Kathleen Grimley, aged 15 years, who, seeing the imminent danger, sprang on the drive in front of the pony and seized the baby and threw her clear. In doing this she was herself knocked down and ran over by the trap, sustaining severe cuts on the head and neck, which necessitated her conveyance to hospital, and treatment for four weeks.

THE WAR. IN THE BALKANS.

PORTE'S APPEAL TO POWERS TO MEDIATE.

Allies will not Accept Terms or Conditions of Peace.

ATTITUDE OF AUSTRIA AND GERMANY.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4

The Porte has asked for the mediation of the Powers.

PARIS, Nov. 4.

M. Poincare's Note to the Powers in connection with mediation suggested that prior to mediation the Powers should make a declaration pledging themselves not to make territorial claims themselves.

Britain and Russia have accepted this, but Germany and Austria have not yet replied.

The French Ambassador in Vienna has had conversations with Count von Berchtold, in which he clearly indicated that France in no way intended to ask Austria-Hungary to ignore her economic interests, but the tone of the Austro-Hungarian press comments are regarded as presaging a refusal of M. Poincare's suggestion.

VIENNA, Nov. 4.

The Austrian Press severely criticises M. Poincare's suggestion with regard to mediation, declaring that Austria cannot bind herself in advance without knowing the consequences of the war.

AMAZEMENT IN TURKEY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Porte's application to the Powers asks for mediation with a view to the cessation of hostilities and negotiations for peace.

The news is not yet known to the public, though a carefully-worded *communique* has been distributed to the local Press, obviously intended to prepare the country to bow to the fate of the war.

The *communique* says :—

"The fortune of war varies. It is impossible to be victorious everywhere. People making war must submit with resignation to all its consequences, neither rejoicing inordinately at victories nor despairing at defeats. Thus, while the Ottoman arms are successfully holding their own in the Skutari and Janina districts, the Eastern Army has been obliged to retire from Lule Burgas and Viza to Tchataldja lines, to enable it to offer successful resistance."

Following official announcements that the Army had successfully resumed the offensive in various directions, the *communique* has caused universal amazement.

ALLIES WILL NOT AGREE.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Reuter learns in Balkan Diplomatic sources that there is no change of the Balkan States agreeing to Foreign interference with regard to the conditions of peace.

The whole campaign and political programme were pre-arranged before the war and there is not the least danger of any disagreement with regard to a division of territories or definition of frontiers.

AUSTRIA AND FRANCE.

The Austrian dislike of M. Poincare's proposed declaration of disinterestedness is believed to arise out of resentment at the implied distrust of Austrian intentions.

The French press is disposed to be angry at the non-acceptance by Austria of what is intended to be a straight forward proposal.

TURKISH PEOPLE'S ANXIETY.

The Testimony of Destitute Fugitives.

LONDON, Nov 4.

People in Constantinople are slowly realizing the facts which have hitherto been carefully concealed.

Their anxiety and perturbation have been increased by the arrival of hosts of fugitives in a state of the most pitiable destitution, and the requisitioning by the military of bread, of which the public sale has been forbidden until the afternoon.

WITH THE GREEKS.

Notable Successes in the Salonika Province.

ATHENS, Nov. 3.

Preveza has capitulated. Before its capture the Greeks occupying the overlooking heights of Nicopolis took 450 prisoners.

It is announced that after the surrender of Kailar the inhabitants who had not been disarmed, attacked the Greek flank, killing 58 and wounding 276. The Greeks put the enemy to flight.

Four hundred of them were arrested and taken to Kozani where they will be tried.

ATHENS, LATER.

The Greeks have captured Yenidje in the province of Salonika, and are now pursuing the Turks who were routed.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The Greeks deny vehemently that they were defeated near Vodena or that the Crown Prince fled. On the contrary they maintain that they won a great victory at Yenitza.

TOWARDS SALONIKA.

LONDON, Nov 4.

A Salonika message, dated October 27th, says :—

A complete Greek division has landed at Stavros on the north-east corner of Chalcis. It has occupied Veligros and is marching on Salonika. The division is accompanied by 6,000 well-armed Greek peasants.

THE BRITISH NAVY.

Denial of Special Movements in Home Waters.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

It is officially stated that the reports of the Naval mobilization are unfounded, and that they apparently originated in an order to certain nucleus flotillas to coal and take in stores as a test. No movement of ships in Home waters is contemplated.

GERMAN AND AUSTRIAN ACTIVITY.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

Two German and six Austrian warships have been ordered to the Levant.

The British third battle-squadron will arrive at Malta on the 6th instant.

AFFAIRS IN CONSTANTINOPLE.

Foreign Warships to pass the Dardanelles.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

In response to the application of the Ambassadors the Porte has granted permission for the passage through the Dardanelles of one warship of each nation.

CONSTANTINOPLE Nov. 3.

Foreigners are most nervous here, fearing massacre and pillage.

[Foreign ships of war are not permitted to pass through the Straits without the permission of the Sublime Porte, while mercantile vessels may not pass the famous castles on each side of the Straits between sundown and sunrise. In 1853, the allied British and French fleets passed through the Straits at the request of the Porte, and the Straits were also of course used during the Crimean War. In July, 1904, while Russia was in conflict with Japan, a sensation was caused when the Russian Volunteer fleet cruisers "Smolensk" and "Petersburg," flying the Russian commercial flag, passed through the Bosphorus and the Dardanelles, and commenced operations as warships in the Red Sea.]

BULGARIAN OPERATIONS.

Turkish Eastern Army Forced to Retire.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov 4.

It is officially stated that the Eastern Army has been compelled to retire on the Tchataldja lines.

CONSTANTINOPLE, Nov. 4.

The retreat to Chatalja followed on fighting of the most murderous character on Saturday to the southward of Lule Burgas.

The Turks made a splendid resistance but were finally overwhelmed by the terrific artillery fire of the Bulgarians. It is stated that they lost 20,000.

A supreme effort will be made at Chatalja to reform the troops and save the capital.

BEFORE ADRIANOPLE.

Bombardment Successfully Begun.

SOFIA, Nov. 3.

Fighting is proceeding along the line from Serai to Tchorlu where the remnant of the defeated Turkish Army is making a stand.

LATER.

The bombardment of Adrianople has been successfully begun.

A GENERAL DISGRACED.

Kadry Pasha Sent in Irons to Constantinople.

LONDON, Nov. 4.

General Kadry Pasha, who is alleged to have been responsible for the defeat at Kumanovo, has been sent to Constantinople in irons.

APPEAL TO MOSLEMS.

Anjuman-i-Islam Bombay, Nov. 4th.

TO THE EDITOR OF THE "BOMBAY GAZETTE."

SIR,—I shall be obliged by your kindly inserting the following telegram, received by the President of the Anjuman-i-Islam of Bombay, and the letter of the President to Sir Karrimbhoy Bart. Patron of the Anjuman, for general information.—Yours etc.,

J. A. NAJAN.

Asst. Secretary Anj. Islam.

Copy telegram, London 1-11-12.

Bombay, 2-11-12.

From the Rt. Hon'ble Sayed Amir Ali.

To, the President Anj. Islam.

"Foreign office informs Red Crescent, many Turkish wounded lying unattended. Philipopolis Sofia. Mercy's sake, send funds. Appalling destitution. Don't let Muslim starve, die.

AGA KHAN, AMIR ALI.

Bombay. 4th Nov., 1912,

Sir Currimbhoy Ebrahim, Bart. Patron, Anj., Islam, Bombay.

Sir,—Herewith, I enclose the copy of a telegram received from the Hon. Amir Ali and H. H. the Aga Khan, on Saturday, and request the favour, of your sending the moneys collected by you for the Red Crescent Society, to the Hon. Secretaries Ajuman Islam for early remittance to London and Constantinople, or remitting the same yourself, with the least possible delay as the situation is grave and funds badly needed over there.—I am, etc.,

HAJI USUF HAJI ISMAIL SOBANI.

President, Ajuman-Islam.

OFFICIAL TURKISH REPORT.

The Ottoman Consul-General sends us the following :—

Telegram received from Constantinople on 2nd November, at 12 noon :—

"Telegrams received to-night from Commander-in-Chief Nazim Pasha, states:—Our army has been fighting a serious battle for four days with the Bulgarian army along a line from Lule Burgas to Vize. A most valiant resistance has been made to the enemy's attack to the north of Lule Burgas. Engagements in the country surrounding Adrianople continue with success to our (Turkish) troops. We have repulsed the enemy victoriously from the Vize district."

Telegram received via Teheran, 3 Nov. at 10 a.m.

Constantinople Nov. 1st, telegram received to-day. from Commander-in-Chief Nazim Pasha:—The enemy sustained considerable losses in yesterday's engagement round Bunarhissar, and abandoned a great deal of ammunition and guns. The battle still continues.

A Greek torpedo-boat has sunk at Salonica the Jethiteland an old corvette which was built before the war of 1897 and is used as a coast-guard ship.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov 4.

His Excellency, the Governor of Bengal, has subscribed Rs. 500 to the British Relief funds, at Turkey.

LEADING EVENTS OF THE WAR.

Oct. 8.—Montenegro declares war.

Oct. 9.—Montenegro invades Albania and captures Detchitch, a Turkish fortress.

Oct. 10.—Collective Note presented to Turkey by the Powers.

Oct. 11.—Montenegrin advance on Scutari continued. Capture of Skiptchanik.

Oct. 13.—Identic Greco-Serbo-Bulgarian Note presented to Turkey.

Oct. 14.—Montenegrins, after developing their attack with heavy loss, capture Tuzi. Cretan Deputies admitted to the Greek Chamber.

Oct. 15.—Peace signed between Turkey and Italy. Turkey breaks off relations with the Balkan States.

Oct. 16.—Berane captured by the Montenegrins.

Oct. 17.—Turkey declares war on Bulgaria and Servia, who accepted the challenge.

Greece declares war on Turkey.

Oct. 11.—Montenegrins sustain a reverse at Tarrabosch.

Hostilities began on the Bulgarian and Servian frontiers.

Oct. 17.—Servians capture Prijpolje.

Turks recapture Prijpolje.

Oct. 18.—Turkish advance into Bulgaria unopposed.

Oct. 19.—Large Bulgarian concentration near Mustafa Pasha, which is captured.

Bulgarian Army begins advance towards Adrianople.

Oct. 20.—Two thousand Albanians ambushed and cut up by Montenegrins.

Montenegrins capture Plava (after two days' fighting) and Gusinje.

Greeks win a great victory over Turks at Elassona.

Oct. 21.—Pristhina captured by the Servians.

French Premier holds conference with the British, German and Russian Ambassadors. Stated that intervention is impossible until one side is decisively defeated.

Servians capture Kochana.

Oct. 23.—Greeks occupy Castro, the capital of Lemnos.

Servians capture Novi Bazar.

Oct. 24.—Progress reported in great battle in the vicinity of Adrianople.

Bulgarians capture Kirk Killesseh with large quantities of guns, rifles, ammunition and provisions.

Servians capture Kumanovo after severe fighting and terrible Turkish losses.

Oct. 25.—Greeks receive a set-back at Arta.

Montenegrins begin attack on Soutari.

Oct. 26.—Bulgarian successes before Adrianople reported.

Servians capture Uskub, Bouchi and Gilan.

Kozani and Strebina occupied by the Greeks.

Oct. 28.—Bulgarians capture Baba-Eski.

Montenegrins join with Servians at Sienitza.

Minor Greek successes reported.

Oct. 29.—Surrender to the Servians by Turkish Army retreating from Uskub.

Bulgarians capture Bunarhissar.

Oct. 30.—Reports show that the Servians are now in possession of 17 towns in Macedonia, and that the inhabitants accept Servian rule.

Grand Vizier of Turkey resigns and is succeeded by Kiamil Pasha.

Oct. 31.—Nazim Pasha's Army totally routed by the Bulgarians at Serai.

Allegations of white flag outrages made against the Turks by the Bulgarians and Montenegrins.

Nov. 1.—Reports of atrocities committed by fleeing Turks in Macedonia, Thrace and Epirus.

Nov. 2.—Bulgarians defeat Shefket Torgut's Army near Serai. Further allegations of Turkish atrocities.

Nov. 3.—The Sublime Porte appeals to the Power for mediation.

THE TSAREVITCH.

His Recovery Bound to be Extremely Slow.

ST. PETERSBURG, Nov. 4.

It is officially stated that the Tsarevitch's illness is due to an accident as the result of His Imperial Highness having jumped into a boat of the "Byelovitch." He will probably be deprived of the free use of his legs for a long time.

At first nothing was noticed, but on September 20th a painful swelling was apparent in the left groin due to an effusion of blood from the abdomen. After three weeks' treatment he was able to rise, but on October 11th, while walking without assistance, he fell and on October 15th a fresh and worse effusion occurred, causing such swelling in the whole groin that it projected over the centre line of the abdomen. The patient's recovery is bound to be extremely slow.

DUTCH EAST INDIES.

Projected Heavy Naval Defence Expenditure.

AMSTERDAM, Nov. 3.

The political weekly paper *De Fakkel* says that the Acting Minister of Marine is considering the construction of five Dreadnoughts for the defence of the East Indies. They will cost two millions each.

He is also considering an expenditure of two and a half millions on harbour works and fortifications in the East Indies. The total cost will be spread over a period of five years.

THE IN-COMING MAIL.

ADEN, Nov. 3.

The P. and O. steamer "Salsette" with the outward mails of the 25th ultimo, left here for Bombay at 11 p.m.

The "Mantua" left at 10 p.m. for Colombo and Australia.

A Gas Geyser gives a supply of boiling water for a bath in a few minutes: a gas circulator keeps water constantly hot and available any hour of the day or night: there is no tedious wait for hot water.

PRESIDENTIAL ELECTION.

Democrat Candidate a Strong Favourite.

"5 TO 1 ON" DR. WILSON.

[THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.]

LONDON, Nov. 4.

The betting in the Presidential Election is five to one on Dr. Woodrow Wilson.

A TERRIBLE FIRE.

12 Girls Killed and Injured in a London Shop.

LONDON, Nov. 3.

A fire broke out at two this morning in the premises of John Barkers, drapers, in Kensington.

Four girls who jumped out of the window were killed. The damage to stock is immense.

LATER.

The charred body of a female has been discovered in the ruins of Barkers' premises.

Seven girls are seriously injured.

Probably all would have been saved had they awaited the arrival of the fire-escapes. When the firemen reached them the women were frantic, clad only in their nightdresses which were on fire.

One girl who jumped from a window was caught in a miraculous manner by a fireman on the fire-escape. The fireman was badly burned by her blazing nightdress.

The panic-stricken women did not attempt to use the iron staircase though they had frequently been through fire-drill.

NEW COUNCILS.

Rules for Electorate in Bengal, Bihar and Assam.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

A Press communique states:

The Secretary of State has approved the general recommendations of the Government of India for the reconstitution of the Bengal Legislative Council and the constitution of the new Legislative Councils in Bihar and Orissa and Assam. Detailed proposals are now under his lordship's consideration and will be published as soon as his sanction is received.

Members of the Executive Councils will be fifty in Bengal, forty-one in Bihar and Orissa and twenty-five in Assam. The constitution of the three councils will be as follows :

Bengal: Twenty-eight elected seats to which members will be returned by the constituencies noted below :—(1) by the Corporation of Calcutta 1 member. (2) by the University of Calcutta 1 member. (3) by Municipal Commissioners (one from the Presidency, Burdwan, Dacca and Rajshahi Divisions at every election, one from the Chittagong Division at every alternative election and in addition one member to be returned by the Municipalities of the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions alternately) 6 or 5 members. (4) by District and Local Boards (one for each Division) 5 members. (5) by the landholders (Presidency, Burdwan, Rajshahi and Dacca Divisions one at every election and the Chittagong Division one at each alternate election) 4 or 5 members. (6) by the Muhammadan community (one for each Division) 5 members. (7) by the Bengal Chamber of Commerce two members. (8) by the Calcutta Trades Association 1 member. (9) by the Port Commissioners of Chittagong 1 member. (10) by the Municipal Commissioner of the Calcutta Corporation exclusive of Government nominees (the qualification of candidates for election by this constituency will be merely residence in Calcutta) one member. (11) by the Tea planting community one member.

There will further be not more than twenty-two nominated members of whom (a) not more than sixteen will be officials and (b) two will be non-officials to be selected (1) from the Indian Commercial community, and (2) one from the European commercial community carrying on business outside Calcutta and the Municipality of Chittagong and not connected with tea planting (c) two may be persons official or non-official, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with pending or proposed legislation.

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

Bihar and Orissa will have 21 elected seats to which members will be returned by the following constituencies (1) by Municipal Commissioners (one from each Division) 5 members; (3) by District Boards (one from each division) 5 members; (4) by the Mahomedan community (one each from the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Division and one from the Orissa and Chota Nagpur Divisions voting jointly) 5 members; by the Mining community 1 member; (6) by the Planting community 1 member.

The remaining 20 members will be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor of whom not more than 16 will be officials and one may be a person, official or non-official having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation.

ASSAM.

Assam will have eleven seats to be filled by election by the constituencies named below (1) by Municipal Commissioners (one for each Division) 2 members. (2) by Local Boards (one for each Division) 2 members. (3) by the Landholders (one for each division) members 2. (4) by the Muhammadan community one for each Division members 2. (5) by the Tea Planting community 3 members.

There will further be not more than fourteen nominated members of whom not more than 9 may be officials having expert knowledge of subjects concerned with proposed or pending legislation.

Capt R. S. Kennedy, I. M. S., has been transferred to the Civil Department for employment as medical officer of the Abor Survey Party. Lieut. J. V. Macdonald, I.M.S., has been transferred to the Civil Department for employment as medical officer of the Mishmi Survey Party.

The Baroda Durbar have decided to regulate the customs duties at Dwarka and the Octroi duties at Amreli, in Kathiawar. In regard to the latter the principle adopted is to exempt all raw materials of manufacture from Octroi duty and to regard Octroi duty as merely supplementary to the house and property tax imposed for municipal purposes.

SIND DURBAR.

Mr. Younghusband's Farewell Speech.

DEVELOPMENT OF PROVINCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 4.

In his farewell durbar speech at Hyderabad the Commissioner in Sind dwelt upon the rapid development of the province which had necessitated the carving out of a new district of Nawabshah. He showed that this measure had not been taken without the fullest consideration of the wishes of those affected and that although it was, of course, impossible to please everybody, enlightened public opinion was entirely on the side of Government in regarding the scheme as one which could not fail to bring a largely increased measure of benefit and happiness to the people of eastern Sind.

After paying a tribute to the colonization department which after fourteen years of most successful and remarkable work had become extinct because its task was done, the Commissioner proceeded to address the hereditary leaders of Eastern Sind. He said that it was on the great land holding community that the future of the province mainly depended and the immediate need of this community was education. This led him to speak of the Cess Bill and while he studiously refrained from expressing any opinion of his own upon this purely voluntary and spontaneous scheme of the Mahomedans of Sind for taxing themselves on behalf of education, his words and their context must have impressed his hearers with the grave bearing of the issue upon the fate and fortune of Islam in Sind.

Finally Mr. Younghusband addressed some gentle but weighty advice to the much troubled Hyderabad Municipality.

The Director General of Posts and Telegraphs has been inquiring in Karachi how the experimental amalgamation of the Postal and Telegraph service in the Bombay and Central Circles is working. The reply of the Karachi Chamber of Commerce to the inquiry, we understand, is that the system of amalgamated postal and telegraph services seems to be working quite satisfactorily.

SERIOUS DERAILMENT.

Engine and Wagons Leave the Line.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CHITTAGONG, A.B. Ry., Nov. 4.

The Assam Bengal Railway authorities telegraph from Chittagong (Bengal) under date, 4th November :—

Engine and twenty-five vehicles of down goods special train were derailed at the down north facing points of Sarisadi station, at mile sixty on the main line, at 1-35 hours (a.m.) this morning. The line has been blocked and transhipment is necessary for all trains. The block will last for forty-eight hours.

OFFICIAL MOVES TO DELHI.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

The heads of the railway department will be alternately present at the new capital, though the major portion of their office and staff will have to winter at Simla owing to the want of sufficient accommodation at Delhi.

The army head-quarter offices will open at Delhi early in December next, and the Military Secretary's division will be in working order at Delhi on the 16th November next.

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

The *Englishman* hears on the very best authority that the Department of Commerce and Industry will be located at Simla this cold weather, and not at Delhi as previously arranged.

SANITARY CONFERENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MADRAS, Nov. 4.

Sir Harcourt Butler and Mr. L. C. Porter are expected to arrive in Madras on Sunday next, in connection with the Sanitary Conference and will be the guests of Lord Pentland at Government House.

Surgeon General, Sir C. Pardy Luks, I. M. S., Director-General of the Indian Medical Service will arrive on the following day and also stay at Government House.

ARMY OFFICER'S DEATH.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

RANGOON, Nov. 4.

News has been received to-day of the death on Sunday at Maymyo of Lieut.-Colonel O'Brien, commanding the 1st Border Regiment from enteric contracted while out shooting in the jungle. The deceased had quite a large circle of friends and his death has cast a gloom over the station.

POONA HOMING SOCIETY.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

POONA, Nov. 4.

The first Young Birds' Race of the Poona and Kirkee Homing Society was flown from Jeur to Poona, 84 miles, on Sunday, and resulted in a win for Gunner Hannington's bird, which covered the distance at an average velocity of 874 yards per minute. Mrs. Bennett's bird was second with a record of 873 yards per minute.

CALCUTTA MARKETS.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, Nov. 4.

Coal shares to-day were inactive but steady and moderate. Business was done, lower prices being accepted by sellers in some cases. There was not much doing in other directions. New Tellery as at Rs. 14-12 showed a rise of four annas, but all other quotations given were at the last prices.

The Jute market was firmer with buyers more in evidence, and sellers reserved, while the gunny market remained very firm with little movement reported.

Lieut. H. Colemore, Inniskilling Dragoons, is expected in Madras shortly, and will be appointed permanent A.-D.-C. to Lord Pentland.

UNDER THE SOUTHERN CROSS.

TRANS-AUSTRALIAN RAILWAY.

Compulsory Training.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S RESIDENCE.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

MELBOURNE, OCT. 21.

A development that is causing much concern to Western Australian and South Australian members of the Federal Parliament occurred on Friday, when, shortly after the House of Representatives met, Mr. Charlton (N.S.W.) addressed the following question to the Minister for Home Affairs :—"In view of the statement of the Right Hon. member for Swan Sir John Forrest, made during the censure debate that specimens of jarrah timber recently exhibited in the House were not genuine, and also, having regard to statements made by other members that the powellising process is still in the experimental stage, will the Minister take into consideration the necessity for at once stopping the construction of the trans-Australian railway pending the appointment of and a report from a Royal Commission as to whether jarrah, powellised karri, for steel sleepers are most suitable?" "Very clever and spiteful, too," interjected Sir John Forrest. Mr. O'Malley asked that notice should be given of the question in order that he might lay the matter before Cabinet. Later in the day, in the course of an interview, Mr. O'Malley said that he had deeply considered the suggestion of Mr. Charlton and, as far as he was concerned, he would have no objection to postponing the construction of the line until a thorough inquiry had been made. He had postponed the adoption of the recommendation of the Commonwealth Chief Engineer (Mr. Deane) that powellised karri should be used for sleepers until he visited Western Australia, and when he was there he was convinced by what he saw that karri was the most suitable timber. If the Opposition were very anxious for the appointment of a Royal Commission, which would mean the postponement of the construction of the line, he did not believe that it required very much pressure on its part to bring the suggested body into being. He was absolutely convinced of the superiority of powellised karri over powellised jarrah. The life of a jarrah sleeper was from 10 to 12 years, and the Opposition knew it. He was satisfied that the life of powellised karri would be anything from 15 to 20 years because, when treated, sleepers of this timber became like solid granite. If Cabinet took the same view as he did he would have no hesitation, in order to satisfy the Opposition, in postponing the construction of the line until the House had received the report of the Royal Commission. Mr. O'Malley added that whatever happened the contracts for rails would not be affected. They would be completed early next week. The negotiations on the matter had been protracted, as so many details, such as transport and wharfage fees, had to be considered.

COMPULSORY TRAINING.

The High Court of Australia, consisting of the Chief Justice (Sir Samuel Griffith) and Mr. Justice Barton, this week heard arguments on an order nisi to review a decision of the Ballarat East Court of Petty Sessions in a case in which Edward Roy Krygger was proceeded against by Alfred Willoughby Williams, military area officer at Ballarat East. Krygger was charged before Mr. S. J. Goldsmith, P.M., on July 17, with having failed to render personal service required by the Defence Act. The defendant, in giving evidence, said that his objection to military training was that attendance at drill was against his conscience and that the word of God, "If thine enemy smite thee on one cheek turn to him the other," was part of his religion. The Lord Jesus Christ had purchased him with His own body, and delivered him and gave him power to become a son of God, and left him a free agent to choose whether to serve Him or not. Anything therefore, such as military training was anti-Christ, was not following the Lord Jesus, and therefore, he could have no part in the matter whatever. He put military training on the same footing as gambling. Mr. Goldsmith overruled the objections, and ordered the defendant to render the service required at Northcote, where he now resided. The defendant obtained an order nisi to review this decision, on the grounds that the provisions of the Defence Act under which the defendant was convicted were unconstitutional, ultra vires and contrary to the provisions of section 116 of the Constitution Act; further, that the provisions of the Defence Act, if valid and constitutional, should be read as limited by the provisions of section 116, and that the evidence did not show that the defendant was guilty of any offences against the Act, the fact that military training was unlawful according to the religious convictions of the defendant being a lawful excuse within the meaning of section 135 of the Defence Act. Mr. Mitchell, K.C., who appeared for Krygger, said that the Magistrate's view that a person claiming excuse had to show that he was exempted was not correct. The object of the Act was to train persons to take life. The Act was based on that idea. The Chief Justice: He could serve as a non-combatant, say, in the ambulance corps, and could save life. Mr. Mitchell said that that was a different thing, but it was not what they proposed to train the appellant for. He agreed that persons should be trained for duties in the Army Service Corps. One sub-section of the Act provided that so far as possible persons who objected to bearing arms should be given non-combatant duties. The training of such persons should be directed to non-combatant duties, and that seemed a reasonable contention. The Chief Justice: Everybody must go out in time of war. He would have to be with the forces, but would not be required to do anything more than non-combatant duties. He must perform those duties and how could he do so if he were not trained.

Mr. Mitchell said that the real objection was that the appellant would have to do work for the purpose of training him to take life. If he were to be trained to save life the position would be altogether different. The appellant's objection was conscientious and sincere. The Chief Justice said that having heard Mr. McArthur, they had no doubt about the matter at all. The appellant had treated the matter in a more serious way than the Court did. The practice of religion was the doing of acts which were done in the exercise of religion. To require a man to do a thing which had nothing to do with religion was not prohibition of the free exercise of religion. That being so, in his opinion the constitutional objection entirely failed. The idea of refusing to be trained in non-combatant duties was absurd. The appeal in his opinion failed. Mr. Justice Barton, in a separate judgment, concurred with the Chief Justice. The order nisi was therefore, discharged.

COAL FROM ANTARCTICA.

"Few people realise that Australia is only 1,600 miles distant from the Antarctic continent—only a voyage of, say, five days by steamer," said Mr Eitel, secretary of the Mawson Antarctic expedition, who is visiting Perth, to a press representative." "This proximity renders it possible that some day Antarctica may compete against New South Wales for the coal trade of Western Australia. The existence of coal seams along the Antarctic coastline was indubitably demonstrated by the specimens brought back by the Shackleton expedition. These were analysed at the Sydney University by Professor David, who declared that the coal was of excellent quality. Dr Mawson's second base, the one near Ganssberg, is due south of Albany and actually Antarctican coal would have to be conveyed a shorter distance than the product of the New South Wales collieries. The labour problem would of course have to be considered, for though at present the saying holds good that 'there is no law south of sixty', the advent of such an industry would mean that Antarctica would very soon be brought under the effective administration of the Australian Commonwealth. The discovery of coal in Antarctica is particularly interesting, as it proves that at one time those white, silent wastes were covered by forests, and that the climate must have been temperate or even tropical. Among the 32 Australian University graduates comprising the Mawson expedition are many geologists, and they will spare no pains to unveil the mineral potentialities of that vast region. The fact that the mountains of Antarctica are supposed to be the connecting link between the mountain ranges of Australia and those of South and North America suggests that the discovery of an Antarctican Klondyke is not altogether impossible. Certainly in that event there would be no difficulty in securing miners, for the perils would not be so great as those which assailed the pioneers of the Yukon rush. Men will go anywhere in the excitement of a gold hunt. The Federal Government has arranged for the Aurora to be equipped with a modern harpoon gun and outfit with the view of bringing back the head of one of the whales re-discovered on the Antarctican coast by the Mawson expedition. A company is being formed in Sydney to commence operations as soon as proof is afforded that the whales seen were of the valuable 'right' or whalebone species. Under all these circumstances it is confidently expected that the Mawson expedition, in addition to accomplishing scientific work, will be the means of establishing some important commercial industries. It has been arranged that the scientific reports of the expedition shall be laid before the conference of the Association for the Advancement of Science to be held in Australia in 1914, the Mawson expedition being the foster-child of the Australasian branch of that body."

AUSTRALIAN BLUEJACKETS.

A common reproach levelled against young Australians is that they are somewhat impatient of discipline, but at least the distinction of novelty attaches to a rumour which in England credits Australian naval seamen with possessing decided tendencies toward mutiny. The existence of such a rumour is vouched for by Captain Hughes-Onslow, who has been appointed successor to Capt. Chambers, of H.M.A.S. Encounter, as second naval member of the Australian Naval Board. The new member of the Board arrived at Fremantle on his way to Sydney by the R.M.S. Otway, and in reply to a question regarding English impressions of the Australian Naval Defence scheme, stated that he had frequently been told that the Australian bluejacket thought nothing of downing tools," and using unparliamentary language towards his superior officers. Of course, he had not placed credence in such idle tales, but among a certain section they were in circulation. He was pleased to hear of Captain Chambers's tribute to the behaviour of the recruits on board the Encounter, which was in itself a convincing reply to the charge that Australian naval seamen lacked a sense of discipline.

PILBARRA ASBESTOS DEPOSITS.

An informative report on the asbestos deposits at Pilbarra has been furnished to the Mines Department by Mr. Torrington Blatchford, field geologist. Asbestos has of late years become not only a highly marketable mineral, but its uses, as Mr. Blatchford points out, are constantly increasing. As the rocks with which it is associated are prevalent not only in certain parts of the Pilbarra field, but also in other parts of the State, there is, in his opinion, a probability of asbestos being found which may be of commercial value. Based on the ruling prices for crude Canadian asbestos Mr. Blatchford considers that the crude Pilbarra deposits should be worth from £40 to £50 per ton on the European market. He estimates that the total cost of producing the marketable product and shipping same at not exceeding £20 per ton. In computing the value of milling fibre, Mr. Blatchford states that the difficulties are many. If the average price of all grades of mill fibre be taken, the Canadian price is £6 per ton, but the value of the different grades of mill fibre varies from £3 to £20 per ton. Taking the asbestos veins as they stand exposed in the Pilbarra workings, and after making due allowance for high mining costs under existing conditions, it would, Mr. Blatchford estimates, cost at least £1 per ton to mine and mill the asbestos rock on the spot. If the percentage of recoverable fibre be 20 this would mean a cost of £5 to produce one ton of mill fibre, exclusive of cartage, freight, realisation charges, etc.

GOVERNOR-GENERAL'S EVICTION.

In connection with the closing of Sydney Government House to the Governor-General, it is now disclosed that as soon as the State Government's intention to resume the place was made, before Lord Denman's departure for Australia last year, His Majesty the King expressed a very definite view as to the desirableness of retaining it as a residence for the Governor-General. His Majesty further expressed a desire to visit Australia at an early date, and to use Government House as a residence during his stay in New South Wales. These views were communicated to the Government of New South Wales.

A.

[By Telegraph to Perth W. A.]

NEW NAME FOR OLD KNOWLEDGE.

The writer of the above-quoted article concludes by asking whether we are on the eve of discovering a much more marvellous application of psychic force which will develop in a man a spiritual consciousness make him superior to all science as at present interpreted, effect that adjustment with natural law which will banish disease and unlock the door to millennial perfection. "Let a selected number of persons be empowered to intercept and utilise for purposes of communication the vibrations radiating from personalities they wish to communicate with, and impressions for uplift and general betterment might be given without the objective's knowledge or consent. A few thousand well-wishers might in this way bring about a world-wide moral revolution. And, further, the same ill-understood psychic force which, when applied by a limited number of specially gifted individuals, has tipped tables and moved pianos, may possibly, when developed move houses as well, and literally cast the mountain into the sea."

NEWS LATER THAN THE MAIL

Turks' Attitude Towards the Legations.

DECLARED TO BE ADMIRABLE.

The following news, later than the mail, appears in the Australian papers :—

London, Oct. 20.

The Constantinople correspondent of the "Times" declares that the demeanour of the Moslems towards the Balkan Legations in the Turkish capital is admirable. He asserts that, although the war will undoubtedly be of a most ferocious character, the Porte and the army leaders will do their best to prevent its horrors extending to non-combatants.

Many miles of railway, as well as telegraph lines, between Uskub and Salonika have been destroyed.

BRITAIN AND CRETE.

London, Oct. 20.

Official circles here deny the Austrian story that Sir F. L. Dartwright, British Ambassador at Vienna, recently remarked to an Austrian official that Great Britain wanted Crete. They assert that from Great Britain's standpoint any change in Crete's status is a matter for the signatories to the Berlin Treaty.

BRITISH POLITICS.

THE LAND INQUIRY.

London, Oct. 19.

Sir Arthur Markham, M. P. (Liberal), in a letter to the Press, protests against the inquiry started by the Prime Minister (Mr. Asquith) and the Chancellor of the Exchequer. (Mr. Lloyd-George) in connection with the land question. He states that the inquiry is foreign to the English idea of fair play, and he declares that many other Liberal members of Parliament share his views.

HOME RULE.

London, Oct. 19.

Speaking at Paisley yesterday Lord Hugh Cecil M. P., (Unionist), said he believed the Government, did not care whether Ireland was a nation or not. All it wanted was the votes controlled by Mr. John Redmond.

THE EDUCATION QUESTION.

London, Oct. 19.

The "Daily News" states that the Rev. Dr. Clifford is organising for next year a campaign of passive resistance in connection with the education question.

THE BOXER INDEMNITY.

Pekin, Oct. 12.

The payment of the Boxer indemnity has been resumed. Yesterday £247,000 was paid, thus covering China's liability up to the 30th inst.

MEXICAN REVOLT.

Mexico City, Oct. 19.

The Government troops are attacking Vera Cruz which the rebels captured a few days ago. The rebels have taken possession of three Government gunboats.

PANAMA CANAL.

Washington, Oct. 19.

The British Ambassador, Mr. James Bryce, returned to Washington yesterday. It is understood that he will immediately take up the Panama Canal question and enter a further protest against American ships being granted an advantage over the ships of other nations by being allowed to pass free through the Canal.

Sir Conan Doyle, the president of the Divorce Reform Union, states that the union desires to make both sexes equal in the matter of divorce. It also desires that incurable lunacy, penal servitude, and physical and mental cruelt should be sufficient grounds for dissolution of marriage, and further, that divorce should be substituted for separation.

At Champaign, in Illinois, on October 19th, 1,000 University students attempted to force their way into the Opera House. They were repulsed by the police and the stage hands armed with revolvers and clubs. In the conflict many persons were injured.

IN BRIEF.

At Urga, on October 18th, a special envoy from the Czar gave an audience to Prince Kutuchta, and communicated to him the Czar's recognition of the independence of Northern Mongolia.

The "Westminster Gazette" states that Mrs. Pankhurst, the suffragette leader, contemplates rendering next month's London Municipal elections void by placing corrosives in the ballot boxes.

Foot and mouth disease has broken out in a herd of 14 cows at Mullingar.

The steamer Berkshire, bound from Savannah to Philadelphia with a cargo of cotton, is on fire. The steamer Apache is standing by, to render assistance if necessary.

Wood, the English long-distance running champion, defeated Longboat in a 12 miles Marathon race by half-a-lap.

MAIL NOTES.

"CHATTY" LETTERS IN BUSINESS.

Greater attention to letter-writing on the part of manufacturers to their agents is emphasised in the report of the Government Trade Commissioner for New Zealand. If manufacturers would only take the trouble to explain fully the difficulties in carrying out modifications asked for in design or get-up, says the report, less would be heard in New Zealand of the British manufacturer's "hide-bound conservatism." Many American firms grudge no trouble in writing long, chatty letters, and this is time and trouble well laid out.

ILLNESS CAUSED BY PILLS.

Several hundred children of Mount Vernon (U.S.A.) have been ill as the indirect result of a railway accident. A large shipment of medicine in table form was scattered from one of the cars and the children filled their pockets with it. The tablets were in the hands almost every pupil in the city by the time schools was out the next day. The day after practically every physician in the city was kept busy treating the children.

JUDGES AND THEIR PENSIONS.

Rarely has the Bench had so few members who have earned the right to retire on a pension. Lord Justice Vaughan Williams, Lord Justice Kennedy and Mr. Justice Ridley are the only three judges of the Supreme Court who have served more than 15 years in the Courts. Before the present year comes to an end the number will be doubled. Mr. Justice Darling will complete the qualifying period on October 29 Mr. Justice Channell on November 2, and Mr. Justice Phillimore on December 1. Whether these anniversaries will result in any changes in the personnel of the Bench, says the "Law Journal," remains to be seen.

NATURE STUDY IN MUSEUMS.

London schools are now making more use of the British Museum than was the case in the past. Other towns are following suit, and an excellent scheme has been started by Leeds teachers in connection with the museum of the Leeds Philosophical Society. The children are taken to the Museum in batches of 250 to hear an hour's lecture illustrated by photographs; then they are taken round the exhibits, and finally they have to write essays on all they have seen. This winter they are to study wood life, and it is hoped, says the "University Correspondent," that by next spring they will know an oak from an elm, and a sycamore from an acacia: if they do, they will be wiser than many of their elders!

DOUBLE-TRACKING THE C.P.R.

The survey is completed for the double-tracking of the Canadian Pacific Railway between Calgary and the coast, and work will be begun at twelve points on the route within six months. The construction will be rushed as swiftly as possible, and there is a prospect that the line will be completed almost as soon as the Panama Canal is open to traffic. The second line will be approximately parallel to the present Canadian Pacific main line, but the grade through the Rockies will be one of the lowest on the continent, and will provide facilities for freight transportation westward that will outrival any line connecting the middle west with the Pacific seaboard. The double line will accommodate more than four times the present traffic to the coast. The cost of the undertaking is estimated at about £6,000,000, the expenditure in some districts exceeding £20,000 per mile.

THE WEATHER.

Thunderstorms Succeed the Rain.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, Nov. 4.

Thunderstorms occurred in Rajputana, the south-east Punjab, and the United Provinces, but only a few light falls of rain are reported. Unsettled conditions are spreading eastwards; elsewhere there has been no rain of any consequence.

Forecast :—Thunderstorms are probable in the United Provinces and neighbouring districts.

TELEGRAPHIC WEATHER AND CROP REPORTS, 4TH NOVEMBER.

Amritsar.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rain much needed generally. Cotton picking general. Rapeseed doing well. Wheat, gram and barley being sown on irrigated areas.

Hansi.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton picking general. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Delhi.—Bright, no sign of rain. Rabi sowings progressing favourably.

Agra.—Cloudy, but no rain. Cotton arriving in small quantities.

Beawar.—Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun.

Amraoti—Fine weather has set in. Cotton arrivals expected early.

Khamgaon.—Bright, no sign of rain. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton picking partially begun. Foodgrains suffering from want of rain.

Dhulia—Bright, no sign of rain. Mornings cold. Cotton picking general and arriving in small quantities.

Jalgaon—Bright, no sign of rain. Unusually hot. Cotton plants in flower and showing bolls. Cotton ready for picking, which has partially begun. Cotton smaller-area sown this year. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and estimate 12 or 13 annas. Cotton arriving in small quantities. Cotton ready for picking in some places.

Broach—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Colder Cotton plants flourishing and healthy. Cotton plants in flower on some high places. Cotton crop accounts satisfactory and prospects improving.

Wadhwan—Seasonable. Unusually cool. Dewfall insufficient. Cotton plants shedding bolls (?).

Bhavnagar—Bright, no sign of rain. Seasonable. Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing and in flower.

Barsi—Mornings cold and dewy. Rain much needed generally for rabi crops.

Sholapur—Bright, no sign of rain. More rain wanted generally.

Hubli—Mornings cold and dewy. Cotton plants flourishing. Cotton crop making good progress. Wheat doing well. Crop prospects generally good.

Bellary—Cotton plants flourishing.

BOMBAY DAILY WEATHER REPORT.

Summary of observations recorded at 8 hours on Monday, the 4th Nov., giving data for the preceding 24 hours.

The Punjab.—Skies are clear. The moisture in the air is either equal to or above the average. Night temperature is in excess in the north and south-west Punjab.

The United Provinces.—Agra records 0·17" of rain during a dust-storm. Skies are lightly to moderately clouded in the extreme southern districts and clear elsewhere. Humidity is normal or in excess. Maximum temperature is above normal at Mainpori and Cawnpore.

Sind and Rajputana.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is generally damper than usual. Night temperature is in excess in Sind and south Rajputana.

Gujarat, Kathiawar and Central India West.—Deesa records 0·24" of rain. Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is generally in excess. Minimum temperature is above normal at Dwarka, Deesa and Neemuch.

The Central Provinces.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. The air is drier than usual at Khandwa and Akola. Day temperature is in excess in the western districts; night temperature is in defect in the southern half of the division.

The Konkan.—Skies are clear or lightly clouded. Humidity is normal or in excess. Temperature is normal.

The Bombay Deccan and Hyderabad.—Skies are clear. The air is drier than usual. Maximum temperature is in defect at some stations.

General Remarks.—The depression in upper Sind has not changed in position but has become slightly shallower. Dust and thunderstorms have occurred in north Gujarat, east Rajputana and the extreme north-western districts of the United Provinces, but Deesa and Agra are the only stations reporting precipitation of importance. Local rain has fallen also on the north Madras Coast.

Some dust and thunderstorms may occur in Rajputana, the Punjab, the north-west United Provinces and north Gujarat. Isolated showers are possible on the north Madras Coast.

STANDARD BAROMETER READING.

The reading of the Barometer at the Colaba Observatory corrected for index error and reduced to 32 F. and for Calcutta standard at 8 a. m. (local time) 4th November, was 29·990 inches. The height of observatory barometer cistern above zero of the tide gauge at Apollo Bunder is 12 feet. The height of tide in the stream above zero of the tide gauge was 14 feet at 8 a. m. (local time). The temperature correction for a mercurial barometer, supposing the reading to be 30·00 inches and that of the attached thermometer 80 deg. F. will be 14in. and this will be higher or lower by 01 inch for each 4 degrees. In the case of the aneroid no temperature correction is required. Should the height of barometer cistern, either mercurial or aneroid above zero of the gauge, be different from 47 feet, it will be read higher or lower by 6 inches for 11 feet. The readings above are distinct from those given in the daily weather report to which different corrections have been applied.

ARMY OFFICER'S DOWNFALL.

A painful case came before the Central Criminal Court where Mortimer Fry, formerly an officer in the Princess Royals Own Dragoons, who had done distinguished service in South Africa, was brought up for sentence on charges of obtaining credit without disclosing the fact that he was an uncharged bankrupt. Fry was a personal acquaintance of Mr. Cecil Rhodes, and took a part in the Jameson Raid, and when the South African war broke out he was one of the first to volunteer. He assisted in the raising of the South African Light House and held a position of trust in Kitchener's Horse. In 1902 he became district superintendent in Northern Nigeria and had the lightest testimonials from Lord Strathcona among others. In the following year he was invalided home and took to drink the result that he seems to have lost all sense of right and wrong. He has already been in prison for twelve months for false pretences. He is accused of swindling numerous personal friends and though a married man with several children he led astray a young governess, robbed her of £1000 and left her destitute and in such a position that her father died of shock. In fact there seems to be little of a shady character that he has not done. He was sentenced to one year's imprisonment with hard labour.

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BOMBAY SOCIAL SERVICE LEAGUE.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The Social Service League, Bombay, owes its inception to the success which attended the efforts of the Holika Sammelan movement in the year 1911. The latter organization was started to counteract the evil practices indulged in by Hindus in general and by the backward classes amongst them in particular during the Shimaga holidays. A body of enthusiastic men young and old, Gujaratis and Deccanis took up with great earnestness this new and hitherto unexplored field of national work, and at the suggestion of Sir Narayanrao Chandavarkar it was decided to form a permanent organization, to be called the Social Service League, Bombay, of the workers to carry on the propaganda of Social Service in the city of Bombay.

The League, though it owed its origin to the sectarian movement of the Holika Sammelan is constituted on an entirely non-sectarian basis and not only has the membership of the League been kept open to all classes of the community but a glance at the list of office bearers of the League shows the wide and cosmopolitan patronage it enjoys. The objects of the League as defined by its constitution are : "The collection and study of Social facts, the discussion of Social theories and Social problems, with a view of forming public opinion and securing improvements in the conditions of life and the pursuit of Social Service."

Though the objects set forth are very wide at the present stage of its growth, the League desires more attention to be concentrated on the practical side rather than on the theoretical aspect of the work. The practical work undertaken by the League may be classified as follows :—(1) The promotion of Education :—(2) The Spread of a knowledge of Sanitation and Hygiene :—(3) Relief of Distress and Sufferings :—(4) Social Purity :—(5) Propagandism.

I—EDUCATION.

The League has already started a Night class at Byculla to teach reading and writing to adults of the backward classes and to those children of the working classes who have to earn their livelihood during the day, and are desirous of further extending its activities, provided sufficient funds are forthcoming.

We have also opened classes at Mandvi to teach English to people who have got some elementary education but who are anxious of getting a little knowledge of English. The latter classes have been supervised and for a time, conducted by two members of the League, Messrs. J. N. Thakore and C. D. Pandya, but as this arrangement cannot go on for ever, and paid teachers will have to be secured Rs. 1,500 may be put down as the minimum amount required by the League to enable it to carry on this work efficiently.

It is a matter of common experience that Night-Classes do not go a long way in reducing the general ignorance among the masses and lantern lectures are recognized to be a most attractive method of educating adults as well as children. The League intends starting a regular lantern lecture campaign in selected localities on different subjects of instruction such as History, Geography, Sanitation Hygiene and so on. Doctors and teachers can easily be persuaded to undertake work of this kind according to their tastes and convenience. Funds, however, are badly needed to purchase lanterns and the requisite sets of slides and if working is to be commenced on a decent scale Rs. 5,000 will be required for lanterns and other accessories.

The League has undertaken to print and distribute widely alphabetically playing cards specially prepared by Mr. B. N. Bhajeker. We are hopeful that a few games played with these cards will enable illiterate persons to learn with ease the letters of the alphabet.

As a step towards reducing the general ignorances of the poorer classes of the community, the League has undertaken a system of Free Travelling Libraries. A beginning has been made with books obtained from friends and sympathizers and Seth Damoderdas G. Sukhadwalla has kindly placed at our disposal a handsome donation of R. 2,000 to help us in our scheme.

It is hoped that as the movement progresses our libraries will become centres for imparting education to those whom state-aided primary education does not reach at present.

Another of the League's educational activities is a scheme to provide text books to poor students attending High Schools and Colleges. Great difficulty is experienced by students of poor means desirous of further prosecuting their studies in procuring the text books prescribed for their courses. Usually well-to-do students dispose of their books at second hand booksellers or give away to those friends of their own, who find no sale for those. Instead, they might give those of their books not worth keeping for themselves to committee formed by the League for this purpose. Till now the League has collected a small number of books and purchased some with the aid of a small donation. To assist the large number of students in need of help Rs. 2,000 would not be a large sum.

The League has opened a Continuation Class for poor High School students to assist them in certain subjects of the school curricula. A few Members of the League do the teaching work as volunteers and the classes which are conducted on Saturdays and Sundays are patronized by those who have been prevented by unavoidable circumstances from finishing their High School courses, but who are anxious to devote some time to their favourite subjects.

As the beginning of a University Extension Movement the League has formed a scheme of having a course of about 30 lectures on five different subjects the usual College courses for the benefit of these who have been unable to graduate. The League is assured of the help of many gentlemen, to deliver such a course of six lectures, but this scheme involves expenditure for travelling charges of moffusil lecturers and Rs. 1000 are required to put this scheme in working order.

II—SANITATION AND HYGIENE.

A Sanitary and Hygiene propaganda form an important item in the work of the League situated as it is in an industrial centre like Bombay. The illiterate working classes inherit unclenly habits and are forced by circumstances to live in ill-ventilated and insanitary houses. The task is very vast even if confined to the city of Bombay. A small beginning has been made to inculcate habits of cleanliness among the depressed classes. Members of these classes, especially children do not wash their bodies for days together. Some members of the League go once a week to the chawls occupied by these classes to induce the people to have bath. Soap is also distributed gratis. We are assured that this plan has succeeded so well that we intend extending our propaganda by providing Sunday lectures on sanitation to the adults of these classes.

The League has been approached by the Committee of the Missra Florence Nightingale Village Sanitation Fund to assist it in its programme of work and the League has undertaken to work on the lines of a Memorandum prepared by Mr. G. K. Devadhar in suburban villages in the Thana District.

In addition to the work we have offered to do on behalf of the Village Sanitation work Committee we are anxious to do something for the Ante-tuberculosis League and some of our members did some work in assisting the formation of the League by helping at the Town Hall Meeting at which the League was established. We are getting translated some useful pamphlets on elementary subjects of Sanitation and Hygiene and on their publication these tracts will be distributed broadcast among all classes of people. Classes in which instruction on elementary Hygiene is given in Gujrati and Marathi have been opened by the League and have been well attended by all grades of people. As a part of our activity in this direction we have opened classes to give instruction in First Aid to the Injured and the first batch of students has already received certificates from the St. John Ambulance Association. These having gone through the full course of instruction have been constituted into the Social Service League, Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Corps and we are proud to note that our corps did some excellent work during the Royal Visit to Bombay.

First Aid Classes have also been opened for ladies. There is one for Gujaraty ladies and another which is conducted by Dr. Miss Kashibai Nowrange for Deccan ladies.

III. RELIEF OF DISTRESS.

The next item in the League's programme is the Relief of Distress and Suffering caused by natural calamities e. g. fires, floods and famines, and the League gained great prominence lately when it had to do work in this connection.

When a huge conflagration at Salumbre did havoc last year, a small body of students from the Grant Medical College went to the place to render all necessary assistance to the injured. Unfortunately the destruction of life was wholesale and little work was found for them. However, the League was indirectly instrumental in starting a Fund to help the distressed, and a small Committee was formed of the subscribers to this Fund. One of the League's most notable achievements was the formation of a Volunteer Corps to make a house to house collection of subscriptions for the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund. This collection was eminently successful and the 1000 Volunteers who took up the work collected between themselves from the different wards to which they were allotted Rs. 17,025, which sum has been handed over to the General Secretary of the Bombay Central Famine Relief Fund. The General Secretary has sent a letter to the President of the League his Committee's thanks for the handsome collection made by the League's Volunteers. Reference must be made to the great advantage the League has derived by having being into contact with a large number of enthusiastic workers who may be relied upon to help the League in all cases of occasional work like the present one.

IV.—SOCIAL PURITY.

A movement for Social Purity offers a vast field of work, especially in a city like Bombay. In the Holi holidays, for example, many classes among the Hindus indulge in improper and indecent practices and the League takes an active part in the work, carried on by the Holika Sammelan Committee to check the abuses and to offer counter attractions to those classes of the community who wish to enjoy the holidays in pleasure.

The League's aid was requisitioned lately by the Association of the Servants of the Piece Goods Merchants during the Jammashtami holidays when certain classes of the Gujaratis including women freely indulge in gamblings. Counter attractions were provided by the League by arranging two meetings on the 2nd September. A cartoon showing the evil effects of gambling and its absurd inappropriateness on an occasion like the Krishna Jayanti was distributed broadcast.

V.—PROPAGANDA.

As the modern conception of Social Service is more or less unfamiliar in this country one of the League's important task is the creation of a public opinion in its favour. The League has started a Library of books on Sociology, Social Service and kindred subjects the majority of books being gifts from Prof. T. K. Gajjar and Mr. B. N. Motiwalla. The Library is, however, poorly equipped and a donation of Rs. 1,000 will go a long way in helping us to have a modest little collection of books of our own.

The League organized some lectures on social work by eminent workers in the field and the first lecture of this series was an address by Mr. Polak on "Social difficulties in South Africa." The two other lectures were by Commissioner Booth-Tucker on "the work of the Salvation Army" and by Mr. Chinda on "Social Service."

The League proposes to publish tracts and leaflets in the vernaculars on social work showing the different paths of service open to young men. We have already published an essay on Social Service by Mr. K. M. Munshi which secured the Students Brotherhood Motiwalla prize.

The League has undertaken to prepare a Register of various educational, charitable and philanthropic institutions to be formed in the city of Bombay, as it will be interesting for the public to know what these institutions are and what service they render to Society. To this end the League has sent letters and questionnaires to as many institutions as it has been able to trace, and it is to be hoped that the promoters of these bodies will co-operate by supplying all necessary information in connection with these institutions.

FINANCIAL POSITION.

Before closing, it is necessary to take a brief review of the League's financial position. It has got Rs. 290, by way of subscription of members and Rs. 275, from donations for general purposes.

The handsome donation earmarked for a particular activity have also been secured such as Rs. 1,100, from Mr. Motilal Dayabhai Shroff for the formation of Hindu Division of the St. John Ambulance Association and Rs. 2,000, from Mr. D. C. Sukhadwalla for Travelling Free Libraries. Out of the former Rs. 800, have been set apart for the new brigade and Rs. 300, have been utilized in equipping the League's First Aid Classes. Of the other donations Rs. 201 have been received from a Swiss Merchant. The League has in hands Rs. 1,800 greater part of which is earmarked for the Travelling Library; but the sum at its disposal for general work is very small.

This is undoubtedly not a satisfactory condition of things and the League has been trying to secure as many First and Second Class Members as possible, but for the amount of Rs. Fifteen to twenty thousand required to carry out its full programme of work it looks to the generous public of Bombay to help it. It has been in existence for a year, and after the work it has done it can now safely appeal to the generous public.

OFFICE BEARERS AND MEMBERS.

In addition to two Vice-Presidents the League had at the time of its formation, it has now on its rolls the names of Sir Jamsetjee Jeejibhoy, Sir Henry Proctor, Mr. Hormasji Ardeshir Wadia and the Hon'ble Mr. Fazalbhoy Currimbhoy. During this year the following gentlemen have become patrons of the League :—

Sheth Narottam Murarjee Gokuldas, Sheriff of Pombay, Shet Damordas G. Sukhadwala, J. P., Seth Motilal Dayabhoy Shroff.

Special mention must be made here of the enthusiastic workers Mr. J. M. Thakor, Mr. C. D. Pandya and Mr. K. Telang who have been daily devoting most of their leisure hours daily in attending willingly and ardently attending to one or other of the League's scheme. It is with workers of this type that the League can hope to cope with the stupendous tasks it has undertaken.

OLD COMRADES' ASSOCIATION.

General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V.C., presided on Oct. 12 at the first general meeting of the Royal Engineers Old Comrades' Association, held at the Royal United Service Institution, Whitehall. There was a large attendance of all ranks, past and present. In opening the proceedings, the chairman expressed the hope that as a result of that gathering their association would be placed on a sound footing. They had hoped that the King would honour them by becoming patron of the association, but it appeared to the irregular to ask for that patronage so soon. The following were elected as officers of the association :—President—Field-Marshal Lord Kitchener, colonel-commandant, Royal Eng. Vice-President—General Sir F. R. Maunsell, General Sir H. W. Montagu, Lieut.-Gen. C. A. Goodfellow, V. C., General G. W. Walker, Lieut.-Gen. C. Strahan, Lieut.-Gen. Sir J. B. Edwards, General Sir R. Harrison, Major-Gen. W. J. Stuart, General R. N. Dawson-Scott, General Sir C. Warren, General Sir H. N. D. Prendergast, V. C., and Major-Gen. C. J. Moysey. Secretary (pro tem.)—Qrmr. Sergt. J. McB. Robbins, Treasurer—General Sir E. P. Leach, V. C.

STORIES OF TELEPATHY.

A gentleman with the rather unfortunate name of Dr. Quackenlos, contributes some stories about telepathy to the "North American Review." In the course of the article he says that telepathic conveyance is the only explanation of accurate information given to a friend of the writer's more than forty years ago, by a China-man concerning the loss of one of his ships eight hundred miles away afterwards verified to the letter as to time, place, and detail. When asked how he knew of the disaster the Chinese percipient said that when he desired news he went into a certain dark room in Canton and sat down. If there was any important action occurring, it was communicated to his mind by agents stationed at distant points. The twelve years old son of Dr. F. N. Brett lately Professor of Bacteriology in the College of Physicians and Surgeons at Boston, was gifted with X-ray vision, so that when hypnotised by his father he could "look right into and through the human body."

HOGS AND EUGENICS.

"The human race has not kept pace with the improvement in the blue-blooded breeds of hog and cattle within the last 100 years said Dr. William A. Evans, of Chicago, in a recent address at Indianapolis before the National Conservation Congress. "Eugenics has been neglected, and as a result nations have waned and families disappeared. Dr. Evans said that in vegetable and animal life each complements the other, and that the high death rate in crowded cities was due in great measure to the lack of vegetable life. Hog cholera and tuberculosis in cattle, which he said were due to unhygienic conditions, have added at least 3 cents per pound to the price at fresh meats.

KARACHI NOTES.

(FROM OUR CORRESPONDENT.)

KARACHI, Nov. 2.

This year Karachi, finding itself fast out-growing its former habits and customs, had to spread its days of special festivities and social functions into no less than 3 series of periods known as "weeks." The third and last of the "weeks" for the present year has now come to a close, and society here will gradually settle down to taking its pleasures more soberly as the cold season advances.

Though the last "week" was supposed to be the "burra week", the events were fewer than in any of the other weeks. This is now realised to be the right arrangement, since October is by no means the best time of the year for festivities of any sort, the heat in this month being rather trying for both indoor and outdoor amusements.

THE SIND CLUB BALL.

The Sind Club Ball was as usual a very successful and pleasurable function. Though Karachi is rapidly increasing its society members, there were not as many present as in some late years, but this in no way detracted from the comfort of the dancing, and left more room for the numerous tables for supper. The building was well illuminated, and a very effective scheme of decoration of the interior with lights and flags of many colours was carried out to the enhancement of the artistic effects of the whole scene.

THE K. A. D. C. AND "THE ARCADIANS."

This Club gave a repetition of this musical comedy for 2 nights and so afforded Karachities and the visitors a fresh opportunity of enjoying the histronic efforts of some of our old favotite actors like Messrs. Mahon and Beaumont, and of some very excellent amateurs we have now in the station such as Mrs. H. G. C. Cooke and Mr. Bell. The attendance each night was far better than had been hoped, as some months ago this piece had been on for 3 nights, but the sumptuous mounting, the beautiful scenery, the charming appearance of the "Arcadians" in their light and airy dresses and bare sandalled feet, and the really excellent acting drew a most enthusiastic and appreciative audience on each occasion. The scenic and sartorial effects were due to Capt. Craigie, and the general staging of the piece to our versatile citizen Mr. C. S. Anderson. Mr. M. de P. Webb managed the choral and orchestral parts with his usual ability, supported by Mrs. Mahon, a most skilful and tireless pianist, and the excellent band of the Yorks and Lancs.

THE AUTUMN RACES.

At one time it was feared that this event would have to be postponed or abandoned owing to the Commander-in-Chief's advent in Quetta preventing many of the sporting element from that station entering for these races. However local feeling was much against giving up the attempt to hold the meeting, and the result has proved that the decision to run it in any case was the right one, for, though the entries were not as numerous as of the late years the racing was quite good, and some of the events very exciting. The local sportsmen were none too successful, as most of the cups were carried off by the visitors. The attendance improved on each successive day, and on Saturday, the last day, there was a goodly show of Karachi society in the stands, and of the public on the grounds. A marked feature of the meeting was the unusually large number of bookmakers. Mr. Younghusband, Commissioner in Sind, who was throughout his term of office here, been one of the staunchest supporters of the Turf, was present throughout the meeting, and on the 2nd day, with Mrs. Younghusband, was "at home." On the 3rd day the Merchants, Bankers, and Brokers filled the office posts and dispensed hospitality to all. H. H. the Mir of Khairpur was a prominent figure in the stands.

The stewards on this occasion were Major Sangster, Mr. J. Kenyon, Captain H. G. Bower, Captain Moore, Mr. Calvocoressi and Major Matthews ; and Captain W. A. Spong, the honorary secretary, was Clerk of the Course ; this combination was a sufficient assurance of smooth and satisfactory working. Mr. J. T. Murray, who is always sure of the confidence of a racing crowd in Karachi, was the Judge, and Mr. W. H. Bacchus, was Clerk of the Scales.

FIRST DAY.

1ST RACE.—The Polo Plate, Rs. 200 to the winner Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. For horses duly qualified to play in any tournament held under I. P. A. Rules and certified by the Secretary of any recognised Polo Club to have played Polo regularly up to the time of entry. English and Colonials to carry 12st: C. B.'s, 11st Arabs, 10st G. R.'s only. Distance 3 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas' Strathroy, 12st., Capt. Collet 1
Mr. Lawrence Smith's Temerity, 10st., Capt. Johnston 2
Maj. Mathew's Ivanhoe II, 12st., Mr. Thomsides.. 3

Also ran : Meridan.

Won easily by 1 1-4 lengths; one length between second and third and the same between third and fourth. Time—41 secs.

2ND RACE.—The Hurst Park Plate. Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. For horses. W. A. and C. raised 14lbs. Penalties; Winners of race value Rs. 190 or over, once 4lbs.; twice 7lbs. ottener 10lbs. Allowances : maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Messrs. A. Fraser and Smith's Good Girl, 10st. 13lbs, Capt. Johnston 1
Major Mathews' Mikado, Owner 2
Mr. Armitsteed's Woodcutter, Owner 3

Won in a canter by about four lengths. Woodcutter who was left at the start finished about six lengths in rear of Mikado. Time—1min. 25 3-5 secs.

3RD RACE.—The Baghdad Plate. Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. For maiden Arab ponies 14-2 and under: 14-2 to carry 11-7. W. I. Distance 4 furlongs.

Mr. Lawrence Smith's Temerity, 10-6, Capt. Collett 1
Mr. Lawrence Smith's Rollo, 11-1, Maj. Hislop 2
Mr. A. Fraser's Minora, 9-8, Capt. Johnston 3

Also ran : Eager.

Won by half a length. Time—57 2-5 secs.

4TH RACE.—The Malir Plate. Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. For maiden ponies, other than Arabs 14-2 and under. English and Colonial ponies 14-2 to carry 11-7 C. B's. 14-2 to carry 10-0. W. I. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Newman's Hilda II, 9-11, Maj Matthews. 1
Mr. Tulloch's Roscommon, 8-13 ,Capt. Collett 2
Mr. Thomas's Bidely, 11-3, Trahan 3
Maj. Heale's Butterfly, 8-9. Longstaff 4

Also ran: N'Importe. Fossakie, La Milo, Sayonara, Telegram, Jessie.

Won easily by 1 1-2 lengths; 1-2 length between second and third, and 1-2 length between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

5TH RACE.—The Desert Plate. Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. For Arab ponies 14-2 and under: 14-2 to carry 11-7. W. I. Penalties: winners of a race value Rs. 190 or over, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs; oftener 10 lbs. Allowonces: maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance 6 furlongs.

Mr. A. Fraser's Peter Pan, 10-9 Longstaff ... 1
Mr. Thomas' The Nut 10-13 2
Capt. Usher and Mr. Tulloch's Waziristan, 10-10 Maj Mathews 3
Capt. Jacomb's Olympia, 10-13, Capt. Johnston... 4

Also Ran : Rockbarton Tiger, Meridan and Young Lomond.

Won easily by half a length a length between second and third, and the same between third and fourth. Time—1 min. 28 secs.

6TH RACE.—The Khairpur Plate Rs. 200 to the winner, Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. For English, Colonial and C. B. Ponies 14-2 and under. English and Colonial ponies 14-2 to carry 11-7 ; C. B. ponies 14-2 to carry 10st. W. I Penalties. Winners of a race value Rs. 190 or over, once 4lbs. ; twice 7lbs ; oftener 10lbs. Allowances : maidens allowed 7lbs. Distance 5 furlongs.

Mr. Thomas Strathroy, 10-13 Capt. Collett ... 1
Mr. Tulloch's Roscommon, 8-11, Longstaff ... 2
Major Mathews' Ivanhoe II, 9-8, Mr. Armitstead. 3

Also Ran : Shulah, Playboy, Freak, Grecian Lady.

Won by half a length ; the rest of the field some lengths behind. Time—1 min. 9 secs.

SECOND DAY.

FIRST RACE.—The Tally Ho Plate. A cup value Rs. 200 presented by Mr. S. C. Woodward and Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A hurdle race for all ponies 14-2 and under that have never won a flat race, hurdle race or steeplechase value Rs. 1,960 or over. English and Colonial ponies 14-2 to carry 12-0; C. B.'s. 14-2 to carry 10-7; Arabs 14-2 to carry 9-7. W. I. Penalties; winner of hurdle races value Rs. 190 or over, once 4lbs; twice 7lbs.; oftner 10lbs. Allowances; maidens 7lbs.—Distance 1 1-2 miles over nine flights.

Mr. Thomas' Bluegraph, 11-7, Major Hislop ... 1
Mr. Thomas' Daphne, 11-9, Capt. Collett ... 2
Capt. Usher and Mr. Tulloch's Playboy, 12-0 Longstaff 3

Also ran :—Strathroy, Bluegraph made the running all the way; Daphne lying second and finishing an interesting race in that order, with a length between them. Time—1min. 16 4-5secs.

SECOND RACE.—The Hurst Park Handicap. Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for horses eligible and entered on the first day. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Woodward's Baron Athol, 11-0, Mr. Thomaides 1
Major Matthews' Mikado, 9-0, Owner 2
Mr. Armitstead's Woodcutter, 8-7, Owner ... 3

Won by a neck; about ten lengths between second and third; Woodcutter being left at the post. Time—2mins. 54secs.

THIRD RACE.—The Bedouin Handicap, Rs. 200 to the winner ; Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies that ran in the Bagdad Plate on the first day. Distance—1 mile.

Mr. Lawrence Smith's Temerity, 10-9, Major Hislop 1
Mr. A. Fraser's Eager, 9-5, Longstaff 2
Mr. Lawrence Smith's Rollo, 10-8, Capt. Johnston 3

Also ran : Minora, 8-10. Won easily by two lengths ; the same distance between second and third. Time—1 min. 58 secs.

FOURTH RACE.—The Lhandi handicap Rs. 200 to the winner ; Rs. 100 to the second, and Rs. 50 to the third. A high weigat handicap for ponies that ran with the Malir plate on the first day. Distance—6 furlongs.

Mr. Newman's Hilda II, 10-7, Maj. Matthews. 1
Capt. Moore's La Milo, 10-5, Maj. Hislop ... 2
Mr. Thomas' Biddy, 11-5, Trahan 3
Mr. Tulloch's Roscommon, 9-7, Capt. Collett 4

Also ran : Fossakie, 9-11 ; N'Importe, 9-7 ; Sayonara, 9-3 ; Telegram 9-2. Won by a neck ; a length between second and third and between third and fourth. La Milo made the running to the straight and was beaten by a neck after a hard fought finish. Time—1 min. 24 secs.

FIFTH RACE.—The I. C. S. Cup. A cup value Rs. 200, presented by the I. C. S. officers in Sind, and Rs. 200 to the winner; Rs. 100 to the second and Rs. 50 to the third. A high weight handicap for ponies eligible and entered for the Bagdad plate or the Desert Plate on the first day.—Distance 1 mile.

Mr. A. Fraser's Peter Pan, 11-3, Longstaff ... 1
Mr. Fitzroy's Kashmir, 10-0 2
Capt. Jacob's Olympia, Capt. Johnston 3
Mr. Thoma's The Nut, 11-0, Trahan 4

Also ran: Waziristan, Young L

BARODA TRAMWAY COMPANY.

State Loan Refused.

The fifth ordinary general meeting of the shareholders of the above company was held on Saturday at the office in Apollo Street, Bombay, Mr. J. E. Aspinwall, chairman of the board of directors, presiding. The directors' report was read as follows:—"The board of directors beg to submit to the shareholders their fifth annual report and audited profit and loss account and balance sheet of the company for the year ending 30th June, 1912. Recognising that in the past year of fodder famine throughout the Baroda State, the company would have to pay dearly for the grass and food required for their stud of horses, the board endeavoured to retrench the departmental expenditure as much as possible, but although this year's traffic expenditure only exceeded the previous year by about Rs. 3,000, the traffic receipts fell off by Rs. 11,000 odd, due principally to the famine condition of Baroda, thus leaving the year's transactions with a net loss of Rs. 1,087-14-10, which your directors recommend be carried forward. For some two years past, the board of directors and the managing director, Khan Saheb Karmally Joosab, individually, have constantly approached His Highness the Gaekwad's Government for some assistance towards remedying the loss the company incurred through the laying down of four miles of sectional lines in 1909, in the city at the wish of the State, as well as for some assistance towards introducing other means of traction; and now your board expect at last to be able to announce in a few days that His Highness' Council will be pleased to grant the company a further loan of Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. and to allow them to sell the surplus stock of stables, carts, and tails, which were part of the first loan's security, to enable the company to convert the present horse service into a motor traction system. In the past few weeks, the managing director had paid a lengthy visit to Karachi to thoroughly inspect the service of motor trams in use there and he returned convinced of the merits of that system. The system will enable us to offer more frequent and regular service in so trying a climate as Baroda city to recover our traffic from the local competition of the tikka gharries, and be independent of the rise of horse fodder. To convert our present horse traction into motor traction will cost about Rs. 1,00,000 which the present loan will now enable us to finance. The Karachi Tramway Service is now paying a dividend of 10 per cent., whereas for years under the horse traction system, no return on the ordinary shares had been possible."

The Chairman, in moving the adoption of the report and balance sheet, said :—"I hoped to have had the pleasure to announce at this meeting the sanction of His Highness the Gaekwad's Council to the financial assistance the company required to enable them to convert the present horse service into a motor-car one, as foreshadowed in this report; but it is with much regret I have to say that, though the Baroda State have no objection to our introducing motor car trams into the city, they have no intention of allowing us any further State loan at 4 per cent. It would be well at this point to review the history of the company. Floated a little over four years ago, the company fortunately had an opportunity of buying their stock of cars, stables and horses very economically from the old Bombay Tramway Co. In fact, had we not been able so to buy that stock, there would be no tramway in the Baroda city at all to-day. His Highness gave us his blessings on the opening day and promised to assist the company should occasion demand it. The first year all went well and we paid a 4 per cent. dividend. The second year the State wished us to extend at once our lines into the city suburb as in the charter, which we accordingly did to the extent of 3 miles in all, and borrowed Rs. 50,000 at 4 per cent. from the State to enable the company to do so. The result was a diminution of our profits and no dividend. The third year we abandoned the running of these suburban lines and again our profit on the main line enabled us to pay 4 per cent. dividend. The 4th year is this famine year just passed. But before this time it had become evident that the climatic conditions of Baroda were not suitable to horse trams. From the inception of the company His Highness had expressed his wish to have electric trams in the city, and over 33 years' charter enables us to introduce electricity at any time. Our lines were ballasted to receive the heavy cars. But it was obvious we could not finance such an introduction, unaided by the State. Encouraged, therefore, both by His Highness and his officials the managing director at his own expense engaged a European electrical engineer to report and advise the Company and although negotiations with the State went on for twelve months and more together with two visits from Europe by the electrical expert no financial assistance or guarantee was forthcoming. The present request was quite a mild one, as the cost of introducing motor trams such as Karachi used, is a matter of only one lakh of rupees, perhaps half of which can be obtained by the sale of surplus stock of the present horse service when discontinued. Of course His Highness has a perfect right to withhold his assistance which is merely a matter of interest, not of security. The company can, I hope, raise the required Rs. 50,000 at a price not much more costly than the proposed State loan, but I fear the refusal does not show that we still retain the good will of His Highness, that we had at the company's inception, nor does it show much consideration for a company that is trying to do its best for His Highness' capital city."

Mr. Rahim Joosab seconded the report.

A European shareholder then remarked that the like many others had been induced to take shares owing to the support promised by the Gaekwad, and so far as he was able to learn that support had not been forthcoming. In his speech on June 16th, 1908, the Gaekwad said:—"He need not say that the State was most anxious to shape its policy and administration in such a manner as to inspire confidence among the people to undertake such schemes and encourage them in carrying them out. He thought nothing could be more unwise and impolitic on the part of an administration than to adopt the policy which tended to diminish in any way the confidence of the industrial classes." Certainly the policy extended towards the company did not tend to increase the confidence of the shareholders, and he considered it advisable to raise the necessary money outside Baroda State. Evidently there was still as much truth in the old adage to-day, as there was orginally, "put not your trust in Princes."

Khan Saheb Karmally Joosab, the managing director, observed that he had full confidence in the justice of His Highness the Gaekwad and he felt sure that in a very short time His Highness would reconsider his decision and render such assistance to the company as would enable them to dispense with any outside help. In former years he had reason to be grateful to His Highness for many kindnesses and it grieved him to hear the remarks now made concerning His Highness.

The directors' report was adopted, the appointment of Dr. D. M. S. De Silva, and Mr. Hiralal Chhotalal as directors was confirmed ; the retiring directors (Messrs. Jaffer Joosab and J. E. Aspinwall) were re-elected ; Mr. N. R. Mistri, F.S.A., A.C.A., was re-appointed auditor, and a vote of thanks to the chairman terminated the business.

EX-LORD MAYOR WILL.

Lieut.-Colonel Sir Horatio David Davies K. C. M. G., of Watcombe Hall, Torquay, Lord Mayor of London 1897-8, and Alderman for the Ward of Bishopsgate, who died on September 18, has left £87,814, of which £56,584 is net personalty. The testator gives £1,000 to his wife, and the executors are to provide her with a residence and furniture; his mayoral chain to his eldest grandson; £100 each to the executors; £100 a year to his wife's sister, Mary Stewart Boniface; £50 a year each to the children of his late half-sister; £40 a year to his cousin, M. A. Gooding; £50 a year each to George Bird, Fanny Evans, and Mary Metcalf. The residue is to be held in various trusts for his wife and children and their issue.

MORTALITY IN BOMBAY.

The following statement shows the total mortality and the incidence of plague in the City of Bombay, during the 24 hours from 6 a.m. on the 3rd Nov. to 6 a.m. on the 4th November :—

	Attacks.	Deaths.
Plague ...	nil	nil
Total mortality from all causes		84
This day last year.....		83

SCIENTIFIC NOTES.

An Australian has invented an electric waiter for hotels and restaurants operated by the customer seated at his table. A wooden frame holding the menu card is fitted with push buttons opposite each item, and "pressing the button" rings a bell in the kitchen and displays the order and the table number. The kitchen apparatus also prints a check, the original of which comes to the customer, with a duplicate on an endless tape. This device has been in successful use in New Zealand.

Intermittent flashes are being tested on Swedish railways in place of the usual fixed lights. Cylinders of acetylene are used, and control valves give ordinarily sixty tenth-of-a-second flashes per minute. There is the usual control of colour by the semaphore arm. The signals are recognised with certainty at a great distance, and the special use of the system for express trains should increase the safety of travel at high speeds.

The use of woven wire mesh as a reinforcement for concrete street roadways has been experimented with lately. The wire was laid upon the concrete bed and the surface was filled in above it, making a tougher mass and one less likely to crack from heat or cold than the plain concrete. One such roadway was laid in the summer of 1910, and has stood remarkably well. The surface was roughened to prevent skidding of motor tyres, granite chips being spread upon the soft concrete surface before it had time to set. These were embedded so as to cause no noticeable unevenness, yet they are a great protection in wet weather and incidentally prolong the life of the pavement. To allow for expansion 1 by 8-inch boards of suitable wood are set along the gutters on edge and at forty-foot intervals over the surface of the street. Thus the pavement is divided into monolithic blocks forty feet square. The boards are set flush with the surface of the concrete; they wear evenly with the rest of the pavement.

On the Enkoping-Hoby line of the Swedish State railroad there is now running a new combined Diesel engine and electric car which carries 40 passengers. It is claimed that the Diesel engine which burns crude oil, is very well adapted for this purpose and is superior to the benzol motor. This latter was tried by the company but rejected. The railroad line is a short section of 25 miles, and a good speed of 45 miles an hour is obtained. As usual, the engine drives a dynamo so as to give current for the car motors. The fuel consumption is 22 pounds of oil against 0.5 to 1 ton of coal for a steam locomotive, and a small amount of water is used. As little water is consumed, but few stops need be made to take on water.

The Belgian government is engaged upon plans for the use of wireless telegraphy in mapping colonial regions, especially Belgian Congo. It is well known that a very exact result can thus be obtained for the difference in longitude between any two points as shown by the difference in their respective times. Previous experiments prove that this latter is readily shown by sending wireless signals between the two points. The method is likely to prove a valuable one in colonial regions where there are no telegraph lines, as portable wireless posts can be set up with little trouble. In Belgium it is thought that a map of the Congo which would take ten years to draw up can now be made in two years.

The acme of recklessness appears to have been reached by certain men in an Iowa public garage recently. Too lazy to use the more tedious method of washing oily articles with soap and water, they improvised a gasoline spray, with which they started cleaning grease-covered machinery. As might have been expected, the entire garage was soon converted into a giant carbureter, the mixture created by the gasoline vapous and the atmosphere within the building finally exploding with terrific force.

Tobacco is a Government monopoly in France, and the nation makes a good thing of it. The amount consumed in 1910 (the figures have just been published) was valued at £400,000 more than in the year before. Of the £21,400,000 paid to the Government about £16,000,000 was profit. The quantity was over 42,000 tons, an average of over two pounds for each person in the country, costing 10s. 4d.

The bark of the California redwood tree, which was heretofore been practically a waste prodnot of the many large lumber mills of the State, is likely to be used to a large extent in the manufacture of paper. Heretofore redwood lumber mills have been unable to dispose of the bark to paper manufacturers for the reason that there seems to be no way of removing the red color. Recently, however, a process has been discovered by which the color can be removed or changed, so that white paper may be made of the redwood bark. A company has been organized to manufacture paper from the redwood bark and is purchasing the waste material from the big mills in the forest regions of Mendocino County, California.

You are pretty sure to find an inventor if you scratch a dentist, for, under the skin, practically all of the profession exercise the creative art. This is to be wondered at because of the intelligence of the dental doctors and the fact that operative and mechanical dentistry both call for a high degree of mechanical ability; the combination of intelligence and mechanical ability and their exercise being sure to result in invention. That many inventors are found among the dentists' accounts, in part at least, for the high development of the science especially in this country. Considering all of this, it is strange that no one has yet, so we are told, provided a plastic filling that will permanently resist the action of the fluids of the mouth. Such a filling would probably mark the greatest advance made for years in the dental art.

The Board appointed by the War Department with Lieut.-Col. Chauncey B. Baker, Deputy Quartermaster-General U. S. Army, as its president, to consider the question of installing additional and suitable life-saving equipment on army transports in compliance with Act of Congress approved June 14th 1912, has arranged for a meeting of the Board to be held at Newport News, Va., about the week commencing October 7th 1912, the exact date of which meeting can be ascertained later by addressing Geo. A. Anthony, Secretary of the Board, office of the Quartermaster-General, Washington. D. C. It is the purpose of the Board to consider at this meeting any life-saving apparatus, including lifeboats, launches, rafts or other devices, launching apparatus, or whatever gear or appliance that may be necessary for the efficient handling and operation of the same; and those interested are invited to be present at that time prepared to demonstrate the utility and efficacy of any device they may have to present.

Time was, and that not so very long ago, when the first thing the relatives of a sick person did was to cover the street in front of the house with straw so as to deaden all sounds from passing vehicles. The great number of rubber-tired automobiles has made this precaution unnecessary, and instead of the time-honored straw covering, there appeared a big sign at each street crossing near the the "house of sickness," on which this sentence was painted in big letters : "Don't hoot ! Illness !" Coincident with the appearance of this sign in Kensington, London, the London "Daily Mirror" published a trenchant editorial on the foolishness of taxing automobiles for the use of city streets. "The horse is a danger and a nuisance in the streets of a large city. "We hear a lot of motor-car street taxes, but it is the horse which should be taxed, not the motor car. The horse is unhygienic, erratic and occupies too much space. Tax the horse as you would dogs, and leave the motor cars alone !"

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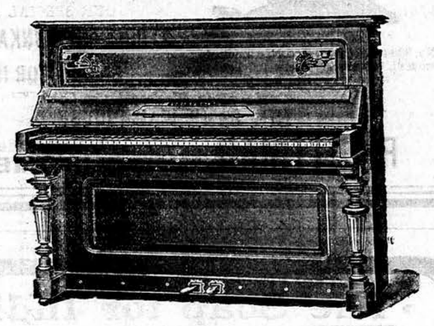

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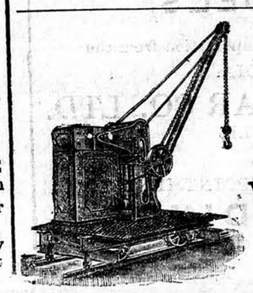

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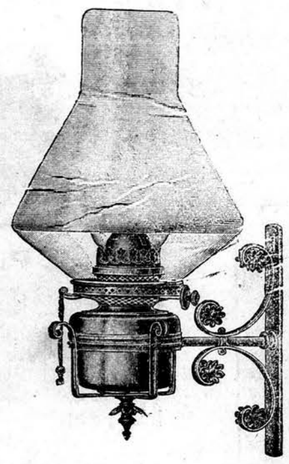
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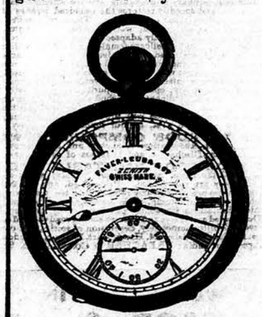

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